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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE Spanish Revolution has entered upon the second stage of its history. The people of Madrid seem to have agreed to a cessation of hostilities as soon as it was made known that the Queen had sent for General Espartero. At the date of the last accounts, the Queen still remained intrenched in her Palace, but had shown herself to the people from a balcony, with her husband at her side, and had been received without enthusiasm, and without disfavour. The barricades were still standing in the principal streets, and the populace, as well as the National Guard, remained under arms. Four days previously to the entry of General Espartero, on the 29th ult., he dispatched a messenger from Saragossa to represent to her Majesty the sole conditions on which he would accept the responsibility of endeavouring to carry the nation in safety through the crisis to which the Queen's mis-government had brought it. Whatever the conditions were, her Majesty accepted them with the least possible hesitation. They are believed to have consisted of two only—the immediate convocation of a Constituent Cortes, to be elected by universal suffrage; and the expulsion of the Queen-Mother from Spain. Supposing these to have been the terms, they were simple and intelligible. Though apparently hard upon the Queen, they were less onerous than her consciousness of wrong-doing and her sense of utter helplessness might have led her to anticipate.

One of the streets of Madrid which bore the name of Queen Christina, received from the Junta, which assumed the reins of Government before Espartero's arrival, the name of O'Donnell, and another of the principal streets received the new designation of the Calle del Duque di Victoria. Prior to Espartero's entry into the capital, O'Donnell, the real author of the revolution, and his companions Dulce and Serrano, were restored to their military rank—a fact from which it may be inferred that Espartero and O'Donnell are to be allies, and not antagonists, in the future conduct of affairs. Thus far it would appear as if the revolution had simplified itself. It should be stated, however, that General Blaser, who was reported to have fled into Portugal, is still in command of a numerous force in support of the Royal authority, and may possibly give further trouble; and that a considerable portion of the army at Madrid does not look with as much favour as the people upon Espartero's return to power.

But Espartero is, for the moment, the undoubted master of the situation. The question arises, whether his energy will prove equal to his honesty, and whether he will be able to repay the confidence which the Spanish nation has placed in him? Of his real intentions nothing is positively known from his acts; neither can anything decisive be gathered from the terms which he imposed upon the Queen. To purge the Court of the foul presence of Christina, and the speculators, panders, paramours, and other evil councillors who followed in her wake, and grew rich upon the

plunder of the people, is obviously his first duty. There can be little doubt that he will perform it, and that he is willing to bear all the responsibility, as well as receive all the glory, of the purification. But it is not likely that he will be contented with the mere expulsion of the offenders. Their ignominious punishment is required for the sake of the public morality which they have outraged. Spain owes the world the example, and it is to be presumed that Espartero will have the courage not to flinch from it.

But the far greater question of the dynasty and the occupancy of the throne remains behind. Whatever Espartero's own opinions on the matter may be, it would seem that he is not willing to decide it by the sword of his army, or by his own authoritative and Imperial *sic volo*. He has in effect left it in all its grandeur for the consideration of the Constituent Cortes. A question so important, could scarcely have been satisfactorily decided by any agency less august. But in the very greatness of the question, and in that of the body which is called upon to solve it, lie many perils. Not among the least of them is the probability that an assembly elected by universal suffrage, to form a Constitution, and to approve of the Chief Magistrate—King, Queen, or President—who shall be its responsible head, may fail in bringing the Revolution to a close. History shows us that such assemblies may end one Revolution only to inaugurate another and a greater. The French National Assembly of 1789, unsettled all things and settled nothing: it destroyed one bad system only to let in Chaos. And we have no



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reason to believe that a Spanish Cortes would be more prudent, when we consider the state of public feeling; how often and how cruelly the Spanish people have been deceived; and what a swarm of factions exist to prevent tranquillity by their preposterous pretensions, and their incessant intrigues.

Espartero will, therefore, not only be a wise and courageous, but he will be a fortunate man, if he succeed in the difficult task which circumstances have thrust upon him. He has received a splendid title from the people, of whom he is, at present, the idol; but it has been given to very few to be really the "Liberators" of their country. The world has seen no man of the kind since the days of Washington; and there was a long blank before Washington's time, during which no similar hero wrote an immortal name on the page of History. Nevertheless, Espartero has a great opportunity, and the events of the next few months will enable the world to judge whether he can make use of it. His difficulties are great; but difficulties prove the capacity of men of genius. To uphold the throne of Isabella, will be an effort which will surround him with one set of perils; to overthrow it, will be an alternative that will present him with difficulties of another, and, possibly, more formidable kind. To overthrow the dynasty might only add another faction to the legion that already distract Spain; for the dethronement of a Sovereign, and of a family, does not, unfortunately, put an end to the troubles which its representatives may occasion, until the very last of those representatives ceases to exist. As the course attended with the least amount of complication, Espartero will, in all probability, do his utmost to maintain the Queen upon the throne. The danger to the dynasty does not lie in his intentions, nor, it may be presumed, in those of O'Donnell or the other Generals who have taken arms to rescue the country from the domination of an odious faction, but in the spirit which animates the Juntas and the people, and which may find its way into the Constituent Cortes. The best policy for Queen Isabella to pursue, is that which she appears to have adopted, of contrition for the past, and of reformation for the future. Sincerity may do much for her, but perfidy, though it might enable her for a short time to attain the ascendancy, would but sink her at last into a deeper and more hopeless pit of humiliation and disgrace than that into which she has already fallen. Her address to her people, issued three days before Espartero's arrival in the capital, is conceived in the right spirit. It is a frank and full avowal of what her Majesty justly calls "a series of deplorable mistakes," and a declaration no less frank and open, that she has placed herself under the tutelage of the Duke de la Victoria. Her Majesty avows her "complete adherence" to his ideas, and states at the same time, that she is "disposed to make every kind of sacrifice for the general good of the country; that she desires it shall manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and that from this moment she accepts and offers every guarantee that may firmly fix its rights and those of her throne." If the people believe in the sincerity of these declarations, the task of Espartero and the Constituent Cortes will be facilitated, and the throne of Isabella may be secured; yet it must not be forgotten that the whole conduct of the Queen, from girlhood to the present day, has been of a character to destroy, and not to create confidence; and that, the abject humility of her confession of wrong-doing, may show that it was prompted by fear rather than by justice.

One thing we take to be clear, which is, that whatever turn events may take, the Duchess of Montpensier will not replace her sister. That the Duke of Montpensier should profit by the filthy intrigues of his father, and that a Frenchman should sit on the Throne of Spain, would be a consummation as odious to the Spanish as it would be distasteful to the French, and as much opposed to sound policy as it would be repugnant to the public sense of justice and morality. Better Isabella, with all her faults, than Donna Luisa, with a husband, whose accession to power, would be the triumph of Louis Philippe's nefarious policy, and the utter degradation of Spain.

THE INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

UPON the preceding page, we have engraved one of the early scenes of the Insurrection—the conflict in the Plaza Mayor, on the afternoon of the 18th ult., when a little column, composed of two or three companies of infantry, two guns, and a platoon of cavalry of the Civic Guard, proceeded to the Plaza Mayor, and drove the insurgents out of a house, of which they had taken possession. The artillery, however, was employed, it appears, chiefly in the Calle Atocha, and did much damage to the buildings. Few of the insurgents were killed, but a good many wounded, and the troops also suffered considerably. The number of wounded in the military hospital, up to the 24th ult., was 800; the number killed was not known, but it was said to be not less than 400.

A PRUSSIAN GENERAL AT WOOLWICH.—General Prince Radziwill, of the Prussian service, accompanied by his son, arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, a.m., and proceeded to the common, where a troop of Royal Horse Artillery was drawn up in line, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, went through the evolutions of a field-day. General Radziwill then proceeded to the camp on Woolwich-common, and examined the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops. The Prince afterwards inspected the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Anderson, and appeared much pleased with the fine appearance of the men, and the remarkably fine horses of grey and chestnut colours ready for embarkation for the seat of war in the East. The field batteries turned out in complete marching order, with ammunition-waggons, forges, and rocket-waggons, with every necessary for war service. Each 9-pounder gun was drawn by eight horses, and the same number to the 24-pounder howitzers. The ammunition-waggons were drawn each by six horses. The batteries went through their evolutions of a field-day, and afterwards marched past in single gun detachment. General Radziwill's visit was of a private nature, as there were no other officers present on the occasion than those immediately connected with the troop and batteries. The Prince and his son proceeded from the common to the Rotunda, in the Repository Grounds, to inspect the arms and models in it.

DERVISHES.—A Correspondent explains to us that there are three sorts of dervishes in Turkey—the howling, dancing, and begging dervishes: of which the first two are natives of Constantinople, and the last, emigrants from the centre of Asia. The howling and dancing dervishes are a polite, tolerably well-informed class of men; while the begging dervishes are described as being a most beastly and degraded set, hating work, and despising improvement. They go about the country armed like brigands, and are the terror of all honest folk. It is to this latter class of dervishes that our Illustration of last week referred.

BELLOTT TESTIMONIAL.—The Committee announce that, of the £2000 subscribed, £500 will be applied to the erection of a granite obelisk on the wharf of the Royal Hospital, at Greenwich. The remainder of the money will be equally divided among the five sisters of the gallant French officer. The position of the obelisk will be immediately to the east of the Greenwich steam-boat pier. Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A., the architect, has kindly undertaken to superintend the erection of the monument, the granite of which is in the course of preparation by Messrs. Macdonald, of Aberdeen.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

RUSTCHUK, July 10, 1854.

THE long-expected passage of the Danube by the Turks took place on the morning of the 7th inst., opposite this town, and was made good after a struggle of thirteen hours, during which a fearful loss of human life was incurred on both sides. The Turks being the attacking party, suffered severely on the occasion; and it is a matter of surprise, considering the nature of the ground on which the action was fought, that they were ever permitted to make good their landing and bivouac unopposed on the field of battle.

Rustchuk is built on the bank of the Danube, and overlooks the stream. The precipitous nature of the ground, and its height above the river, render it more difficult of access from the water side than either Widdin or Silistria. The Danube runs past the town at the rate of about four miles an hour; it is, consequently, broad, and the distance from bank to bank is not less than 800 yards. On the opposite side is an island, of which the bank, at the highest point, is not less than eight feet, whilst, at the lowest, it does not exceed three feet. The ground is flat, and covered with underwood and reeds or long grass, in which the movements of men may be kept secret if necessary. The copse, in most places, extends to the water's edge, and in some places reaches the height of at least eight feet. The position of the Russians was defended almost naturally by these means, and by numerous small lakes which intersect the island in various directions; and they were further protected by several batteries and breastworks, which defended the entrance to the paths leading inland. The distance across the island in its broadest part is about a mile: and the stream which divides it from the main is barely twenty yards in breadth. Across this stream the Russians had thrown two bridges—one at the lower extremity of the island, connecting it with the town of Giurgevo; the other nearer the centre, joining it with the land below the heights of Slobodzie. On these heights, which command the approaches from the island, they had erected several batteries.

At the moment when the Turks determined to effect a landing, there were from 800 to 1000 men on the island, and guns in a few of the batteries facing the town. Hassan Pacha, who commanded the division, then encamped outside Rustchuk, had heard, however, that the Russians had retired to the mainland, and it was hinted even that Giurgevo itself had been evacuated. This, as the event subsequently proved, was false intelligence; indeed it had been considered so all along by Captains Bent and Burke, R.E.—who, being here on special service, did not fail to protest beforehand against a hazardous enterprise, commenced at an unfavourable moment, without previous concert, and with means incommensurate with safety and success. Behram Pacha supported Hassan Pacha, in his intention of crossing, and the troops were told off, notwithstanding express orders from the Commander-in-Chief, not to hazard offensive operations, until he should himself come up. Many other officers, besides those already mentioned, concurred in considering the attempt most hazardous. Lieut. Meynell, of the 75th, considered it as a forlorn hope; but still the whole of the European officers present in Rustchuk determined upon joining in the attempt, however dangerous it might be, and proceeded. These were, besides the gentlemen already alluded to, Colonel Balfour Ogilvie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, of the 65th Bengal Infantry, staff of Major-General Cannon (Behram Pacha), Captain Arnold, 3rd Madras Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Ballard, Bombay Engineers.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., under a burning sun, operations commenced. Under cover of a tremendous cannonade from all the batteries facing towards the river, the first division of boats about twelve or fourteen in number, left the Rustchuk shore, in batches, of four or five. The first of these, commanded by Bekir Pacha, Lieutenant-General, landed without resistance opposite the centre batteries of Rustchuk, in the space between two Russian batteries, from which the Russians had already fled. Captain Bent, R.E., who was in the second boat, was the first English officer who jumped on shore. The force in the first four boats consisted of about 160 men. Four more followed, with the same number, and six more completed a detachment of about 500 men, which formed without opposition on the bank. The Russians having abandoned the batteries on the spot, the Turks were thrown out into skirmishing line by General Cannon and Captain Bent, and advanced before any signs of the enemy were visible. They took an oblique direction towards Slobodzie, and met with but slight resistance from dropping rifle-shots. They thus reached the bank of a long lake, which it was found necessary to turn, and this obstacle being fortunately headed, the Turks succeeded in feeling their way to a considerable distance across the island.

In the meanwhile, other divisions of boats had crossed the Danube, a mile and a half higher up the stream, and met with far less success. Colonel Ogilvie and a detachment of 400 infantry and 100 Riflemen were landed from a steamer, and two gun-boats; Lieut.-Col. Hinde, Captain Arnold, and Lieut. Meynell, were with them. The landing was also effected without opposition. Whilst Colonel Ogilvie, with the main body, formed and marched down the river in the direction of the first landing. Captain Arnold was detached with sixty Riflemen to feel the way among the willows on the left, and with the recommendation to keep his communication well open with the Danube. This he did most gallantly in the face of a constantly increasing fire from the Russian skirmishers, the main body advancing slowly along the bank. The enemy hitherto had contented himself with assailing the Turks by musketry, but as the main detachment and skirmishers advanced, they came within range of a two-gun battery from the heights near Slobodzie, which threw shells and grape into them, doing much mischief. This did not for a moment check the advance, and the skirmishers under Capt. Arnold's command took possession of a battery three hundred yards inland, from which the enemy had just withdrawn two guns, whilst the main detachment on the bank attacked and carried almost without resistance, a redoubt and breastwork, from which the Russians ran, leaving their meal on the ground before them. The Turks took possession of the battery, the porridge and black bread of the enemy, and prepared to hold their ground. A halt was made twenty minutes, the enemy's fire increasing in warmth every minute, and their Riflemen advancing with more confidence and in greater number. The steamer and gun-boats in the meantime had taken another trip, and a second detachment of Turkish soldiers marched up to join the first. Lieutenant Meynell was left with fifty men to defend the waterside battery, with directions to wait for Captain Arnold and the second detachment, then coming up within two hundred yards. Colonel Ogilvie started afresh, following the bank, and fighting his way towards the first landed party, under General Cannon and Captain Bent. He did so under very heavy fire from the Russian riflemen. At this moment the Russians had received a reinforcement of three battalions, which, advancing rapidly against Arnold in skirmishing order, closed in upon the battery, and charging with the bayonet drove the Turks out of the work. The struggle was terrible, but short; and Captain Arnold, after suffering severe loss, retired to the waterside battery, where he joined Lieutenant Meynell, and the last landed detachment of Turks, amounting in all to 350 men. The Russians placed two guns in the battery which they had just taken, and cut off the communication between Arnold and Meynell, and the detachment under Col. Ogilvie. They pushed their men in between; and whilst the latter, hard pressed, made the best of his way to join Bekir Pacha's detachment, the men under Meynell and Arnold were taken in flank, and had no alternative but to hold their ground in the battery at the waterside, or retreat in the

direction of their first landing. They determined to hold out in the work as long as they could; and for a considerable time they repelled the fierce assaults of the enemy, who were pressing on them in front and in flank. Firing from cover, the Turks were as steady and as brave as possible; but the odds were against them. Meynell and Arnold, conspicuous by their uniforms, were shot; and the remainder of the defenders, with a short supply of ammunition, retreated up the river, making a stand now and then, and losing men at every stand. The unfortunate remains of this forlorn body arrived at a spot just above their old landing-place, where an equally fearful struggle was going on as that in which they had suffered themselves so much. A third detachment of troops had landed there, under the command of Captain Burke, R.E. The spot was a fearful one on which to meet an enemy; and the landing, on the present occasion, had not been, as on previous ones, unopposed. Captain Burke had scarcely jumped to the ground, than he sought to ascend the bank, which was eight feet high in that place. But the Russians were on the upper ground, shooting down with certain aim upon the men below. Followed by Anderson, a sergeant, and a private of Sappers, Captain Burke endeavoured in vain to climb the beach. He then dug a cover for himself under it, and there he stood at bay, with his sword and revolver. He was found next day, pierced with four musket-balls, one of which, entering at the back of the skull and issuing from the chin, must have put an end to his existence; and a dead Russian lay near him, killed from a shot of his revolver. The rings on his fingers were taken away after his death, by plunderers, who severed his fingers for the purpose. The private of Sappers had already fallen near him, stunned by a blow from the butt-end of a musket across the face; a second blow along the shoulder-blade flung him into the water, where he remained for four hours insensible, and kept from drowning by a thick woollen shirt he wore. The sergeant escaped, after a fruitless attempt to carry away upon his back the dead body of his master. Whilst this tragedy was being enacted, the steamer had been sent over with more men to the assistance of Burke's party; but a ball from a Russian battery disabled her before she reached the shore. As the relics of Meynell's and Arnold's detachment joined, the Russians were forced back by the fire of two guns which the Turks had sent out from Rustchuk, on the opposite bank, and which played on this spot; but, before they had done so, a party of cavalry had already closed in, and carried off several prisoners. It was then about half-past one p.m., and the chances of the day had been, till then, very much against the Turks; the detachment under Bekir Pacha had been checked in its advance by reinforcements of Russians, who pressed hard upon them, and by half-past twelve o'clock the whole of that portion of the landed troops had been forced back, and were fighting on the banks, or had taken refuge beneath it. Two Russian guns were playing on the position. Capt. Bent had endeavoured to form a retrenchment out of the Russian redoubts, and a certain number of men held their ground there. General Cannon then, seeing the affair most desperate, took to a boat, and crossed to the other side for aid; and, at half-past two o'clock, fresh troops from Rustchuk began to embark, and took ground at the lower landing-place. Lieut. Ballard succeeded in raising a small retrenchment, and for hours the enemy were kept in check upon that point. At last—at about half-past six—the Turks found themselves in sufficient numbers to advance some skirmishers on their right, and a severe conflict was carried on from the opposite banks of a creek until sunset, when the Russian made a great parade of withdrawing in force—carried off their guns, withdrew their pickets from the heights, and their cavalry was observed to march off over the hills above Giurgevo. By that time there were about 5000 Turks on the island, and these, having raised a considerable breastwork, entrenched themselves, and bivouacked during the night on the field of battle. It remains as yet a mystery why the Russians permitted the remnant of the Turks, who held their ground at the lowest landing-place up to two o'clock in the afternoon, to remain on the island. Had they advanced in force, as they might have done, the Turks had certainly lost the day. Nor is it a less remarkable fact that Hassan Pacha, who had at least 30,000 men in Rustchuk, should have had the unpardonable folly to neglect advancing more than 2000 men across up to two o'clock in the afternoon. The result was, that out of the total number who crossed up to that time, 1500 Turks were killed and wounded, whilst on the part of the Russians the loss can hardly have exceeded 200 killed and 600 or 700 wounded. The proportion of loss in killed and wounded of the Turks may be judged from the fact that of the 500 men who formed Colonel Ogilvie's party of 500 men, 200 were killed. Some telling shots from the Turkish guns in Rustchuk were noticed during the day. A short time after the repulse of Captain Arnold from the inland battery, a shell told upon one of the guns the Russians had placed there, and the powder-wagon was blown up at the same time that the gun was dismounted.

At dawn on the 8th the village of Slobodzie was found to have been evacuated, and Hassan Pacha asserted that Giurgevo had been evacuated also. Already, on the previous evening, he had been with difficulty restrained from advancing directly on the town when the Russians were retiring, and it was only after a written protest from Captain Bent that he desisted from the attempt. The scene upon the island was a fearful one. The bodies of the Russians who had fallen had been stripped in the night by the Turks, and lay about in all directions in the paths after the burial of the Ottoman soldiers. Arnold and Meynell were discovered in the ditch of the battery, which they had so gallantly defended, and were buried there. The body of Captain Burke was found later in the day, and taken over to Rustchuk, where he was interred with military honours. The wounded of the Turks were lying at this time in the streets of Rustchuk unattended to and dying in numbers. The Russian bodies are still unburied on the places where they fell.

Yesterday the enemy, having evacuated Giurgevo, were discovered to have encamped on a hill at a distance of two miles. They are still there. Hassan Pacha and his staff advanced to the gates of the town, and sitting on the ground received as a deputation about 35 people, who were all that the Russians had not taken away with them. The position of Slobodzie is now being entrenched; the Turks have built a bridge from the island, and the village will be occupied at once, the town being considered by the English officers too insecure in the face of the large force—it is supposed 3000 men—who occupy the heights at no great distance. The Russians in this affair were commanded by Suimanoff and Villebois, so at least state the inhabitants of Giurgevo. One of these officers is, it is also said, severely wounded.

Omer Pacha will be here to-morrow.

RUSTCHUK, July 15, 1854.

The Russian officers are in a great rage at their failure, this day week, to repulse the passage of the Turks into the island of Rhamadan. They blame their Generals, whom they accuse of incapacity, and apparently they do so with reason. It seems that Suimanoff, the General of Division in command, expected the passage of the river, but was not prepared for it at that place. On the 5th the Turks passed a few battalions of Egyptians into the island of Mokau, three miles below Rustchuk, and the Russians were confirmed in the idea that Hassan Pacha would attempt the passage at that point. They had made preparations in consequence, and were somewhat surprised when they discovered the Turks upon the island of Rhamadan. There were two regiments of infantry in Giurgevo at the time: that of Tomsk, and that of Kolivan, and a regiment of Hussars of the Grand Duke Alexander. These the Russians marched into the island as rapidly as they could; but they were unable to check the advance of the Turks. However, at eleven o'clock, General

Baumgarten arrived from Kalougaren, seven leagues distant, with the Regiment of Tobolsk and the Bug Regiment of Lancers; and the Russians, being thus reinforced, succeeded in driving back the Turks. General Suimonoff had under him, during the day, Villebois, General of Brigade, and Kroulef, General of Artillery. The latter was badly wounded at noon, and carried off to Frateschti. General Paskowski and Colonel Bontemps were at the head of the cavalry. The Regiment of Ekaterinbourg, which marched from Kalougaren on the morning of the 7th, arrived too late to take part in the action. You may perceive, from the names of the Russian regiments, that we are here opposite to our old friends of Kalafat. The army before us is, therefore, the rear-guard of the Russians, who can have but little force left in Bucharest at this moment.

The Turks having fortified themselves in the strong position of Slobodie on the 10th, permission was given to a few officers to venture into Giurgevo. It was generally supposed that the place was abandoned by all but a few people, and the streets were certainly deserted in appearance by all. The Pacha, who was sitting under a sail stuck up on a pole near the passage to the Giurgevo gate, had only granted leave after repeated prayers, and he had ordered us to be accompanied by a company of Chasseurs to protect us in case of need; but as we entered the town this seemed to be a useless precaution. Nothing can be more depressing to the spirits than to enter a deserted town. We wandered into the place and found everything empty. One of us stepped into a guard-house, and returned with his red continuations black with fleas. Those insects which swarm in Wallachia, as they do in Russia, probably because they are an article of Russian importation, had felt themselves of late deprived of their usual sustenance, and were anxious to fraternise with us on our arrival. Shaking them off as well as possible, the gentleman to whom they had attached themselves rejoined us, and we advanced into the deserted streets. We were soon in the square, where stands a bell-tower. We rushed up to the top of it, and there was no sign of a soul: beyond, the distant tents of the Russians, which shone upon the heights of Killia. As we descended, we found about twenty people assembled to receive us: they were all that the town contained. They pointed out a small street, into which we entered, and where we found a restaurant. The owner was a Greek, and was, of course, profuse in his professions of friendship. He prepared a breakfast for us, brought out the best champagne, caviar, Parmesan cheese, and other good things, and we feasted à la russe. Even an old Turkish Major was persuaded to drink the French water, and declared that he had never tasted such an excellent beverage. Our return was probably affected by the breakfast, for the spirits of the whole party were considerably elevated; and the old Turkish Major especially was in a frolicsome mood, unusual to one of his staid and dignified nation.

Giurgevo struck me as a small town. In this it belies its appearance, for from Rustchuk it looks like a large one. The Bell-tower (of which I have sent you a Sketch) is the centre to which all the streets converge. The place is perfectly open, and is no longer defended by a citadel, the Russians having destroyed the works in 1828.

Yesterday Omer Pacha reached this, and the army is moving across in force. A company of English Sappers and sailors are here to build a bridge.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The reports relating to the alleged defeat of the Russians at Giurgevo on the 23rd ult., are still of so conflicting a nature as to render it very doubtful whether any battle was fought there on that day. The *Wiener Zeitung* states, on the strength of despatches from Bucharest, that the report is without foundation; while the *Transylvanian Messenger*, on the other hand, makes mention of a battle having been fought on the 23rd, and a despatch from Hermannstadt confirms it. The probability is that some affair took place, and that the Russians were defeated. The mere fact of despatches from Bucharest being silent on the subject is no proof to the contrary, as the Russians must have become tired of relating their reverses. Whatever the fact may have been as to the defeat of the Russians, there seems to be no doubt now as to their retreat from Wallachia.

The semi-official Austrian *Correspondenz* publishes a despatch, stating that on the 27th July the Russian vanguard quitted Frateschti, and on the 28th the main body of the Russian army quitted Kalugereni. In the evening the troops were to bivouac between the Argish and the Suban. The Bucharest hospitals were to be evacuated by the evening of the 29th, and the complete evacuation of Bucharest was to be effected on the 31st July. Oltenitza was evacuated by the Russians during the night of the 27th, after *leaving the pont* and the bridge of boats had been destroyed. During this retreat, which was being accomplished by forced marches, the thermometer was 104 in the shade. The troops were marching towards the Sereh by way of Schelava, and thence to Poposot and Obleschti, with all their artillery, hospital, and wagon trains. The Turks occupied Frateschti on the day that the Russians left it; and on the 27th the Turks occupied the island opposite Kalarasch.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, on Wednesday evening, says:—At Bucharest, on the 27th of July, the Turks were expected in two or three days, and will have a splendid reception.

The province is to have an army of occupation of Turks and Austrians. The immediate evacuation of Moldavia is not expected.

The army corps under Prince Francis Lichtenstein is ordered to advance from Pesth to Galicia. The Austrian army in Galicia is moving towards the frontiers. Archduke Albrecht has removed his headquarters to Kronstadt, in the south-east corner of Transylvania.

The evacuation of the Principalities by the Russians is said to be for strategic reasons, as no official communication of the fact has been made by the Czar to the Austrian Government.

IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Reliable intelligence is said to have been received at Vienna, that a demonstration has been made at St. Petersburg, against the Emperor and his policy, by a considerable number of the most influential members of the Senate. A memorial was presented, in which it was hinted that it was impossible to approve of a line of policy which was condemned by the whole of Europe. The wish was also expressed that his Majesty would consent to the demands of Austria and Prussia, and evacuate the Principalities; "which he had already expressed his intention to do," and by so doing render an honourable compromise possible. The names of many highly placed persons who had signed the remarkable document are mentioned, and among the rest figures that of the Czarévitch Alexander. The result of the appeal is not known, as immediately after having received it the Emperor left for Cronstadt.

The French and English at Warsaw are obliged to present themselves "every day" at the bureau of police. Among others who are subject to this annoyance is a Mr. Evans, who, during thirty years, has been the proprietor of one of the first manufactories of the city. The Austrians

were to have been tormented in the same way, but the Austrian Consul protested against it.

OCCUPATION OF THE CRIMEA.

The latest despatches from Constantinople briefly says:—"The occupation of the Crimea by the Allies is decided;" but it gives no information as to how, where, or when. On the 20th ult., the fleets had not left Balteschik, but everything betokened a movement. The men were at work night and day taking supplies on board; and a fleet of transport ships, which had arrived empty from the Black Sea, and were lying idly at anchor in the Bosphorus, was said to be destined for the conveyance of troops to the Russian coast.

A grand council of war was held at Varna, on the 19th ult., at which the Allied Generals, with Omer Pacha, were present; but nothing was known as to their decision. One report states that the expedition to the Crimea will be commanded by Marshal St. Arnaud, who will take with him 25,000 men. Flat-bottomed boats, for the disembarkation of the troops, have been constructed in the arsenal of Constantinople under the direction of French naval officers, and the *Charlemagne* and *Mogador* were to take a certain number of these to Balteschik.

The *Terrible*, *Furious*, and *Vesuvius* had been sent from the Sulineh Mouth to Odessa, to destroy what remains of the *Tiger's* machinery. They arrived there on the 13th ult., and found two Russian junks, one on each side of the wreck, and shortly after they had begun firing at them, four field-pieces (24-pounders) were brought down to the edge of the cliff, and sent shot and shell over the *Furious* in such a fashion as to induce her to move farther off. After about twenty minutes, however, a shell from the *Terrible* burst over one of the field-pieces, and knocked down all the men at it but two. After this, and seeing what the object of the steamers was, the Russians withdrew their artillery, and the junks were sunk and some holes knocked in the *Tiger's* cylinders. As the thing went on, crowds of people came to the spot from Odessa, and where the field-pieces had been but a short time before, there were carriages with ladies, and people moving about with all the signs of enjoying a holiday! When the *Furious* and *Terrible* returned to the mouths of the Danube, they found eight vessels there detained as prizes, and brought them on to the fleet on the 16th.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Turkish army in Asia, under Selim Pacha, has been defeated by the Russians at Ozurghetti, with the loss of 1400 men, and two pieces of cannon. The Turks fought well, but were overpowered by numbers. The *Gazette de Caucasie* gives the customary Russian version of the affair. It says the loss of the Turks was "8000 men, three fortified camps, all their ammunition and baggage, thirteen pieces of cannon, thirty-five flags, and an immense quantity of ammunition." The Turkish army at Kars has been victorious in a number of small skirmishes with the Russians. Nothing definite is known as to Schamyl's movements. One report speaks of him as on his way to Tiflis, with 30,000 cavalry.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC.

The latest authentic accounts regarding the Russian frigates, *Aurora* and *Diana*, are that the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Price, is in hot pursuit of them, and that the French squadron is assisting zealously in the object both countries have in view. The flag-ship, *President*, 50 (the heaviest ship on the station), is cruising after the Russians; the *Trincomalee*, 24, Captain Houston, is sticking to the Russian 50-gun frigate at the neutral ports; *Pique*, 40, Captain Sir F. Nicolson, Bart., must have heard of the formal declaration of war at Callao on the 16th June, for she sailed immediately to join the Admiral, whilst the *Amphitrite*, 26, Captain Frederick, had gone to the Marquesas.



7-GUN BATTERY. ROUND TOWER (20 GUNS). MUD FORT (NUMBER OF GUNS UNKNOWN).

VILLAGE.

ROUND TOWER (20 GUNS). PRINCIPAL FORT (72 GUNS).

BOMARSUND, ALAND ISLANDS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from Stockholm and Copenhagen announce that Bomarsund has been taken, "with great loss on both sides;" but it is impossible to say how far such reports are true. If the attack was not made till the troops arrived, the bombardment could not have taken place till about the end of the month; in which case we must regard the despatches from Copenhagen as prophetic only. The transports with the first portion of the expeditionary corps were at Copenhagen on the 26th, and were to remain there two or three days; so that they could not have joined the fleet before the 30th or 31st.

Our latest advices from the Baltic fleet come down to the 25th, at which time the block ships were in front of Bomarsund, ready for action. On the 22nd ult. the *Edinburgh*, flag of Admiral Chads, with the *Hogue*, *Blenheim*, *Amphion*, *Leopard*, and *Valorous*, proceeded up the newly-discovered passage to Bomarsund, piloted by the surveying steamers *Lightning* and *Albatross*. These ships took up a position in front of the forts, just out of range. The batteries and fort opened a fire of shot and shell on their approach, from a mud battery recently formed, which all fell far short of their mark, Admiral Chads' ship being the principal target; but as the ships had no intention, as this early moment, to return it, the fire was discontinued after half an hour's waste of powder and shot, on the part of the enemy. Admiral Chads coolly dropped his anchor without the range of their guns, but just in the position that his 10-inch guns will do execution.

The chief battery is erected on the shore, in the shape of a curve, in order to sweep the whole bay. It is built of granite in two tiers, with 54 embrasures in each, thus being enabled to mount 108 guns, but at present they have only 92 mounted. It has a bomb-proof roof, and, to add to their security, a layer of four feet of sand rests upon this. On the rising ground immediately behind this are two round-towers, and another at the extreme east, in each of which are 16 guns. A mud battery, rapidly thrown up, still further to the east, completes their defence. Russian soldiers were seen lounging about on the shore, and officers were going to and fro on horseback without the slightest appearance of concern at the proximity of the English and French men of war, eight of which were moored within two miles and a half of them. Many were the speculations of our men regarding the vulnerability of the fortifications, but it was at once determined that the operation of shelling them would be futile, the general opinion being that a land attack by the troops now on their pas-

sage, with the broadsides of the men of war at 1000 yards, would soon complete their destruction.

It is said that the place is now held by 2000 to 3000 men, of whom 500 are Finland riflemen. The inhabitants on these islands (Swedes and Finns) are said to be about 13,000 in number. They are very friendly disposed towards us, and they have in return been assured of our protection. Admiral Plumridge, with the *Leopard*, *Odin*, and *Hecla*, was engaged in cutting off the communication between Aland and the coast of Finland: whilst some French frigates were employed in the same way in the Gulf of Bothnia, and in consequence every means to prevent any intercourse with the Russian authorities and the troops at Bomarsund have been adopted.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent in the Fleet with the accompanying Sketch and details:—

H.M.S. —, Bomarsund, Aland Islands, July 24, 1854. We came up here on the 22nd, after a very difficult navigation through the intricate passages among these islands, on one of which we got aground, but soon got clear again, by running all the guns forward. We were at quarters the whole of the way, and had several of the main-deck guns loaded with grape and canister, in anticipation of being popped at by the Russian riflemen, or by the masked batteries. Nothing of the kind occurred, however, and we anchored in this Sound the same evening, within two miles of the batteries. With us arrived the *Ajax*, and three blockships, the *Amphion*, and a small steamer; and there have arrived since a French liner and a steamer, as well as two English steamers.

Soon after we anchored, all the batteries opened upon us, but the shot, although well directed, fell short. The Admiral, however, thought it advisable to order the ships to weigh, and anchor farther off.

The Sketch I enclose, gives a very imperfect idea of the strength of the place, which is considered the next in importance to Helsingfors. There is one large fort, containing 72 guns; two round forts, of 16 or 20 guns each; besides two small batteries of field-pieces, or about 120 guns in all. The troops we have been waiting for, have at length arrived, and we are now under steam, proceeding to superintend and cover their landing. The water is so shallow, that every now and then our bottom is grating on the rocks beneath.

All the rest of the screw ships are coming up to-morrow, and then we are going to bombard the place.

DISCIPLINE OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—In relation to the efficiency and high state of discipline of the fleet, there are not two opinions. The Captains all concur in saying that, with the exception of a few veteran coastguardsmen, they are well manned, and "ready, aye ready;"

for any service that Sir Charles may ask of them. The men are kept regularly at exercise, and while at one moment you observe all hands aloft in their evolutions of furling and reefing sails, lowering topmasts, topgallantmasts, yards, &c., in an instant the signal is run up by the *Duke of Wellington*, "Man and arm boats," and twenty minutes have barely elapsed when 180 boats, fully armed and equipped with every requisite for attack, are pulling away towards an island, with Admiral Chads at their head, blazing forth in sham attacks upon forts and batteries that have been rapidly raised by the engineers attached to the fleet. All this manoeuvring takes place within sight of the Russians, and the telegraph on the heights is continually observed making signals to Helsingfors.—*Letter from Bomarsund.*

MORE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The *Constitutionnel* announces the proximate departure and embarkation of a second division of the expeditionary corps of the Baltic. That division is to consist of the following regiments:—1st brigade—8th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, 16th and 23rd regiments of the line. 2nd brigade—41st and 56th regiments of the line.

SKATING BATTALIONS.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that they are organising at Cronstadt two battalions of skating infantry, an arm of the service already known in preceding wars. These skaters are intended to operate in the winter on the ice against the islands occupied by the Anglo-French forces. Battalions of skaters will be also formed in the other garrisons.

RECRUITING FOR THE CZAR.—A letter from Kalisch, of the 24th ult., states that in the night of the 21st a levy was made for the army in the ordinary way; that is to say, all the villages were entered in the dead of the night and the men designated as capable of bearing arms were taken from their beds.

UNSEASONABLE LITERATURE.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* relates that a foreigner, who lives by teaching the classics in the Russian capital, has got into trouble by inopportunely reading with his pupil the first Olynthian oration of Demosthenes. The passage reads thus:—"It is worth while to inquire and take into consideration how Philip's affairs now stand. His situation is by no means at this moment what it appears to be, nor so good as might be supposed by any one who had not closely examined it. He would not have undertaken the present war had he believed that he should really have to wage it. He thought to carry all with him at the first onset; but has found himself mistaken. This is the first unexpected event that perplexes him and causes him much vexation."

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Schumla correspondent of the *Oest. Deutsche Post* writes, that, as the Turkish post is not to be relied on, the correspondents of the English and German papers have agreed in turn to ride over to Varna, a distance of eighteen hours, in order to be able to dispatch the letters by the *Lloyd* steamer, which leaves every Friday.



BOAT ATTACK AT THE SULINEH MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PARKER.

So many misrepresentations have appeared relating to the affair at the mouth of the Sulineh, where Captain Hyde Parker fell, that it is necessary to preface our notice of the funeral with a short account of the transaction.

The Russian batteries at the entrance of the Sulineh river had already been destroyed, under the skilful directions of Captain Parker, and thus this chief opposition to the navigation of the river was removed. The garrison of Sulineh had also been surprised on the night of the 27th of June, when the enemy retreated after severe loss. Their commanding officer was taken prisoner, and sent on by Captain Parker to the Admiral, and by him forwarded to Lord Raglan, who obtained from him important information. From this time the enemy ceased to offer any opposition to the landing of our boats, whether for the purpose of destroying the Russian batteries or for forage. In the meanwhile Captain Parker, in her Majesty's steam-frigate *Firebrand*, with the squadron under his command, had strictly blockaded the river, thus exciting the anger of the Greek population, whose peculations and exactions from the shipping were thus put an end to. There is some reason to think he met his death-wound from one of them, although he had been always most scrupulous in making all under his orders pay them to the uttermost farthing for anything they might obtain from them. Captain Parker determined to examine, and attack if necessary, the gabion battery attached to the quarantine ground, and for that purpose the boats of the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius*, fully manned and armed, entered the river on the 8th July. Nothing was observed until Captain Parker's galley arrived opposite the gabion battery, when a single rifle-shot was fired, which passed through the boat, and was followed by a volley, piercing the boat, grazing the Captain's elbow, and severely wounding one man, by passing through his legs. Captain Parker then turned the boat round, and, as she retreated, fired his rifle with the greatest coolness at the enemy, who were now pouring in a galling and heavy fire on all our boats. The pinnace, being in advance, was particularly exposed; she grounded about forty-five yards from the battery. On seeing this, Captain Parker leaped from his galley, crying, "We must storm; follow me, my men;" and gallantly rushed forward, followed by all who had yet arrived (sixty yards from the battery). Parallel with the

river, and about eighteen yards distant from it, runs a line of canes, twelve to fifteen feet high, growing in the marsh. He advanced along this, had fired his rifle once, and struck down a Cossack, and was reloading, when a volley of balls fell around, one of which pierced his heart. He fell into the arms of his coxswain, and in a moment this noble and gallant sailor had ceased to live. Mr. Everard, naval cadet, was close beside his noble Captain when he fell. The galley immediately returned with the Captain's body, attended by his old friend and surgeon.

Commander Powell then assumed the command. A heavy fire of shell and Congreve rockets was opened on the battery, under cover of which the marines and seamen soon took possession of the place, the Russians having retreated into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Commander Powell immediately sent on the *Firebrand* to the Admiral, with the body of her noble Captain, who dispatched it to Constantinople, in order that it might be buried in a spot where, hereafter, his friends may drop a tear on his tomb, and where future sailors may learn to follow his example.

The following account of one of the attacks made by the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius* on the banks of the Danube, when blockading it, has been forwarded by a Correspondent in the Fleet:—

It having been determined by Capt. Parker, of H.M.S. *Firebrand*, to destroy the guard-houses and signal-stations on the banks of the river Danube, and which communicated with all the Russian forts, on the morning of the 22nd of June, the boats of the *Firebrand*, *Vesuvius*, and a Turkish steam gun-boat (manned and armed), under the command of First-Lieutenant Jones, of the *Firebrand*, left their respective ships, and proceeded for that purpose towards a guard-house and signal-station about twenty miles north of Sulineh. On their approaching the shore the signal of alarm was made, which is done by setting fire to straw and other inflammable substances entwined round the signal-staff, thereby causing a thick cloud of smoke to ascend, which is seen at the distance of several miles, and repeated by the other signal stations until it reaches the spot where assistance is expected from.

Close to the beach and behind the banks were drawn up bodies of Cossack cavalry, while many were scattered about in all directions, firing from wherever they could get shelter from the fire of the boats; but the shells from the ships' and boats' guns compelled them to break in confusion.

On the boats reaching the shore, the seamen and marines formed on

the beach; and advanced in skirmishing order towards the guard-houses; which the Cossacks seeing, they took advantage of their horses, and fled in all directions.

The guard-houses were immediately set fire to, the signal-staff destroyed, and the men returned to their ships in admirable order. Four more of these stations were destroyed the same day, in a similar manner, and one on the 21st.

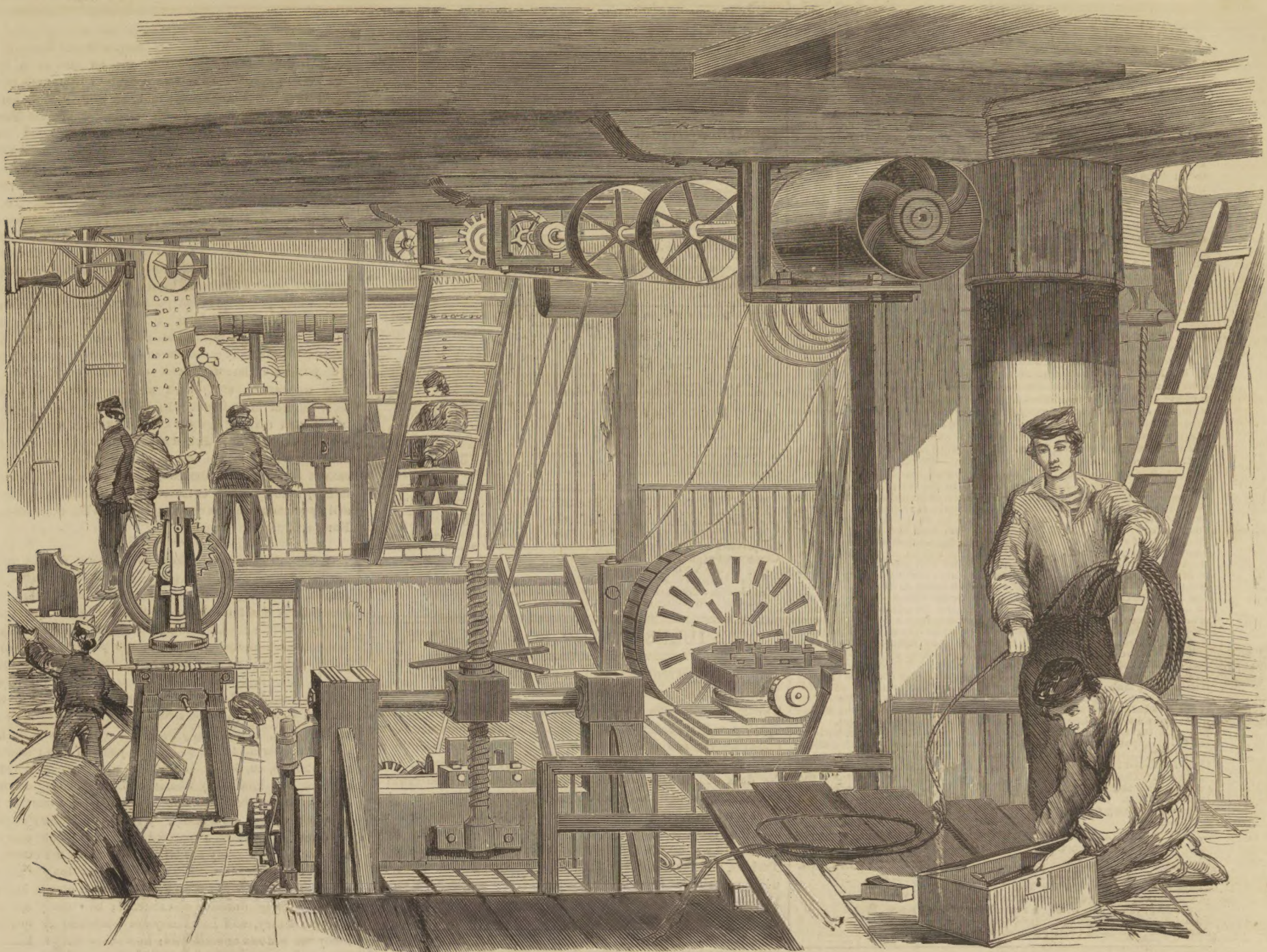
The accompanying Illustration depicts the honours paid to Captain Parker's remains by the English, French, and Turkish military and civil authorities. The following is the order in which the funeral procession moved from the arsenal at Tophana on the 12th July:—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Troops. | Dr. O'Hagan, Surgeon. |
| Detachment of Horse. | Three pall-bearers. |
| Artillery and Fusiliers. | Commander Johnson of her |
| Highlanders, Lancers, and Foot. | Majesty's ship <i>Megara</i> . |
| <i>Firebrand</i> Marines. | Captain Strange, R.A., Trans- |
| Band. | port Service. |
| Rev. Percy Rogers, Chaplain. | Commodore Boyce. |
| Three pall-bearers. | |
| Viscount Chabasse, of the | |
| <i>Charlemagne</i> (French) | |
| Marquis de Ceva, Captain of | |
| <i>Eurydice</i> (Sardinian). | |
| Senior Turkish Officer. | |
| THE BODY, | |
| On a gun carriage, | |
| drawn by | |
| eight horses. | |
| Chief Mourners. | |
| Lieut. Gore Jones, H.M.S. <i>Firebrand</i> . | |
| Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with staff of British Embassy, | |
| joined on the road. | |
| Consul-General | |
| Seamen of <i>Firebrand</i> , including one of the children preserved at Kustendje. | |
| French officers. | |
| French Seamen (150). | |
| Turkish Officers. | |
| Turkish Seamen. | |
| Hali Pachá (head of the Turkish Admiralty). | |
| Foreign Ambassadors. | |
| Admiral Boxer. | |
| Officers of every description. | |
| British Merchants. | |
| Residents. | |
| Merchant Captains. | |
| Merchant Seamen. | |
| &c., &c. | |

The *Firebrand* fired twenty minute-guns on the body leaving Tophana. After the conclusion of the burial service an eloquent address was pronounced by the Rev. Percy Rogers, Chaplain of the *Firebrand*.



HONOURS PAID TO THE REMAINS OF CAPTAIN HYDE PARKER, BY THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND TURKISH TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT BREEDIN.



"THE VOLCANO" STEAM-SLOOP FITTED AS A FLOATING FACTORY FOR THE BALTIC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FRATERNISATION OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH AT DEAL.

On Friday evening, the 21st ult., one of the transport steamers, the *Prince*, with French troops on board, having been obliged to lie at

anchor off Deal for some time, in consequence of injury to the capstan, a most amusing and novel trait was furnished for the gratification of visitors from the shore, of which the most attractive feature was a dance upon deck, to the spirit-stirring strains of the French band. The dancers consisted of merry groups of French and English ladies and gentlemen,

some of the former fashionably attired in Bloomer costume, presenting a very picturesque appearance. The utmost good-humour and decorum prevailed, and much praise was given to the master of the ceremonies for the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. On Saturday a deputation of gentlemen from Deal waited on the



BAND OF THE 3RD FRENCH REGIMENT PLAYING IN H.M. NAVAL YARD, AT DEAL

Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of the French line, on board the *Prince*, to solicit the services of the band on shore. The request was promptly granted; and, on Saturday afternoon, the spacious area of the Dockyard at Deal was filled by a dense crowd of spectators, while a large number of ladies occupied seats in front of the building. The French band consisted of nearly sixty musicians, all well trained; and the style in which they played the various pieces chosen for the occasion was the subject of general admiration. The following is the "Programme of pieces performed in honour of the ladies of Deal, at the Royal Naval Yard, July 22nd:—"La Legion d'Honneur"—Marche Triomphale; "God Save the Queen"—Chant National; "Les Filles de Marbre"—Polka; "La Reine Hortense"—Chant National; "Devant l'Ennemi"—Chant Militaire; "Le Chalet"—Air; "Rule Britannia"—Chant National; "Le Zouave"—Quadrille; "Fidelité à l'Empereur"—Chant Militaire; "La Baigneuse"—Grand Valse; "Les Bords de la Moselle"—Polka; "L'Occidentale"—Chant de Guerre.

A cold collation was served up in the Boat-house, to which due honour was done by the French band; and a number of small parties were also held at the Barracks and throughout the town during the evening, at which the soldiers of England and France fraternised in the most cordial manner.

THE "VOLCANO" STEAM FLOATING FACTORY.

AMONG the novel requirements for our steam naval warfare in the Baltic is the provision of a Floating Factory, for the repair of such injury as our vessels may receive in engagements, or from other casualties. For this purpose the *Volcano* steam-sloop has been fitted as a floating factory, by Mr. Nasmyth, who contracted to provide the whole of the tools and fittings, and an independent steam-engine and boiler capable of exerting a power of twelve horses. The whole having been completed at Woolwich, the *Volcano* had her compasses adjusted at Greenwich, and was brought up again to Woolwich on Sunday, July 30, and received on board a considerable number of letters and newspapers for the officers and crews of the Baltic fleet. She also received about £10,000 in specie—£7500 in gold, and the remainder in silver—for the use of the fleet; and, having her steam up, she left on Sunday afternoon for the Baltic.

Among the articles furnished and fitted in the *Volcano*, there are a wrought-iron foundry's cupola, to melt 36 cwt. of metal, with ladles, two each to carry 14 cwt., 5 cwt., 2½ cwt. of metal; four portable smithery hearths, suitable to weld 6-inch shafts, two to weld 3-inch shafts, and adapted for all general smiths' work purposes; four best anvils, and an assortment of smiths' tools, consisting of 10 sledge-hammers, 4 light sledge hand hammers, and back-hammers, 24 sets of chisels, 16 punches, all of the best steel, 12 steels sets, all fitted with the best ash shafts; four sets of fire-irons, and 24 pairs of tongs, assorted sizes; four 2-foot blade, and 50 feet of blast distribution pipes, and connexion-tubes to blow the cupola, and three smiths' fires; one pair of bellows for the bellows-hearth to stand on deck, and two grindstone-hearths and troughs. One direct-acting 7 cwt. steam-hammer, self-acting, with variable stroke, with anvil and face and base-plate, for standard and wrought-iron steam-pipes. Two portable punching and shearing machines, to be worked by hand or power. One powerful self-acting planing machine, to plane objects up to 6 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. One ditto and shaping machine, for straight or curvilinear work. One machine for screwing bolts and tapping nuts up to 1½ inch diameter, with eight sets of taps and dies. One powerful back-gear drilling-machine, to bolt to sides or beams of the ships, capable to bore holes up to eight inches diameter and eighteen inches deep, and all smaller holes. Three independent drilling-machines. One principal turning-lathe, 21-inch headstocks, with self-acting compound slide-rest, capable of turning by self-acting cylinder surface and conical work; bed, fifteen feet long, to slide back to any required distance, on a foundation-bed twenty feet long, so as to admit a cylinder-cover or piston seven feet diameter, and take in a shaft sixteen feet long between the centres, with complete drawing-apparatus. One self-acting double-slide lathe for bolts. One slotting and paring 5½-inch in stroke, with the necessary shafting and pulleys to convey the power of the engine to the machinery.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 6.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Prince Alfred born, 1844.
MONDAY, 7.—John Bacon, sculptor, died, 1799.
TUESDAY, 8.—George Canning died, 1827.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Dryden born, 1631.
THURSDAY, 10.—Louis Philippe made King of the French, 1830.
FRIDAY, 11.—Dog-days end. Half-Quarter Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Lord Castlereagh died, 1822.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 45	10 25	10 55	11 25	11 50	12 20	12 45
11 45	10 25	10 55	11 25	11 50	12 20	12 45

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—LAST THREE
NIGHTS of the SEASON.—Monday and Wednesday, the *COURIER OF LYONS*; Tuesday, *FAUST* and *MARGUERITE*; with other Entertainments. The New Ballet Every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY,
AUGUST 7, and during the week, the New Drama of *THE OLD CHATEAU*, the extraordinary SPANISH DANCERS, and AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION and HISTORICAL GALLERY, established in Paris in 1790, in England in 1802, consisting of Napoleon Relics, and celebrated Personages, in appropriate Costumes. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Bazaar, Baker-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the *Bernese Oberland* and the *Simplan*, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three.—Stalls, 2s.; which can be taken at the Box-office, every day from Eleven till Four; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—SEAT of WAR.—Messrs. Grieve and Telford beg to announce that the *BALTI* is now added to the Original Diorama of the DANUBE and the BLACK SEA. Exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s.

TURKISH EXHIBITION.—Ten months having been spent in the most elaborate preparation and careful arrangement, the time for the OPENING of the ORIENTAL and TURKISH MUSEUM, at ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, is at length fixed upon positively for THURSDAY next, at 10½ instant. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays, when it will be closed at 6 p.m. Price of admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d.; Family Tickets, admitting five persons, 10s.; on Saturday, 6s.; Ditto, Children, 2s. 6d.

August 3rd. C. OSCANYAN, } Conjoint
S. AZNAVOUR, } Managers.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the late Facha of Egypt, has been added to the Collection. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Parker, every Saturday at Four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence.

CREMORNE.—Admission, One Shilling.—Presentation Gala and Fêtes Extraordinary. The Principal Days in the Week will be devoted to Extra Amusements. Three Regatta Fêtes: Tuesday, 8th; Wednesday, 9th; and Thursday, 10th. On the latter day, the patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will be extended to the distribution of Prizes, on which occasion the Boys of the Duke of York's School will act with their Juvenile Brass Band. Double Illuminations; Extra Concert; Double Fireworks; Magnificent Ballet; Last Week of the Zulu Kaffirs; Grand Cirque Olympique; Dogs and Monkeys; Working Bees; Professor Taylor and Son; Terrible Rope Ascent; Mortman's Trial of Skill.—Doors open at Three o'clock daily. Open Free on Sunday for Promenade.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE and ART, Leicester-square.—Chemistry, by Mr. G. F. Ansell, Monday, 21; Tuesday, 7.30; Thursday, 3.15; Friday, 3.15. Fictional Electricity, Monday, 3.15; Thursday, 2. Shooting Stars, Thursday, 7.30. Meteorological Instruments, their Construction and Use, by Mr. W. R. Birt, Saturday, 2. Natural Magic, by Mr. Malcolm, Monday, 7.30; Wednesday, 7.30. Structure and Use of the Microscope, Tuesday, 2. Voltaic Electricity, Wednesday, 3.15; Saturday, 3.15. How to Take Specific Gravities, by Mr. C. F. Partington, Friday, 2. Songs and Sayings of Samuel Lover, by Mr. E. L. Hine, Tuesday, 3.15; Friday, 7.30. Atmospheric and Ocean Currents, by Mr. Hugo Reid, Wednesday, 2. Explanation of Machinery and Manufactures, Daily, at 4 and 7.15. Messrs. Heineke's Improved Diving Apparatus (which received the prize medal at the Exhibition of 1851), in the Crystal Cistern containing 6000 gallons of water, at 2.45 and 8.15. Dioramic Miscellany, consisting of Views of Verona, the Prismatic Disc, and brilliant Chromatic Effects, 8.30. Distin's Fing. & Horn Union, 9. Performances on the Grand Organ, by Mr. W. T. Best, at Intervals. Hours of Exhibition.—Morning, 12 to 6; Evening, 7 to 10 (Saturday evenings excepted). Admission, 1s. Schools, and Children under ten, half-price.

PHRENOLOGY.—A LECTURE every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at Three p.m., by C. MACKENZIE DICK, Practical Phrenologist, 492, Oxford-street. Chart (post-free) 1s. Delineations of character daily.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide, landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships.	Commander.	Tons.	Destination.	To sail.
Carynoe	D. Carlyle	2000	Port Phillip	August 29
Dhoolia Catherine	..	1800	Sydney	..

These & 1 ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Agents, &c. Apply to WM. BARNETT and Co., 25, Philip-street, London.

VOUGHAL—ARRIVED, JULY 16th, the Cutter Yacht *SIREN*, Wm. Moore, Esq., from Milford; experienced unusually heavy weather from the south-west, with a high cross sea in the Channel; and at 6 p.m. on the 15th, when about 12 miles south by west of the Smalls, (saw a yacht under all plain sail, with her head towards the north-east, supposed to be the "*Volante*," bound for Kingstown.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. XLII.

Now Ready.
1. Viney, his Life and Writings
2. Hugh Miller of Cromarty.
3. Early English History.
4. Books for Children.
5. Greece During the Macedonia Period
Niebuhr and Thirlwall.
Edinburgh: W. P. KENNEDY. London: Adams and Co. Dublin: J. McGlashan.

SOUTH AMERICAN and GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
The Directors beg to announce that they have entered into an arrangement with her Majesty's Government, by which their Steamers are to convey a regular MONTHLY MAIL from Liverpool to Brazil and the River Plate.
The Days of departure will be the 24th of each month from Liverpool, and the 1st from Rio de Janeiro.
The "*Lusitania*" will commence the service on the 24th instant.
The Mails for the River Plate will, for the present be conveyed to and from Rio de Janeiro by the Branch Steamer "*La Plata*," already on the station.
The following vessels comprise the Ocean Line:—
IMPERADOR (new) .. 1800 tons. BRAZILEIRA .. 1100 tons.
IMPERATRIZ (new) .. 1800 tons. LUSITANIA .. 1100 tons.
BAHIANA (new) .. 1700 tons.
The accommodation of the new ships cannot be surpassed by any steamers afloat.
Rates of freight and passage-money as before. Further information may be obtained from the Company's Agents.
By order of the Board,
42, Tower-buildings, 15th July, 1854. W. HADFIELD, Secretary.

First-rate Leasehold Investment, No. 1, Chatham-place, New Bridge-street, City; producing £100 per annum net.

MR. ROBERT KENYON has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on MONDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1854, at One o'clock, those very commodious LEASEHOLD PREMISES, situate No. 1, CHATHAM-PLACE, NEW BRIDGE-STREET; let on lease for the whole term, at £125 per annum. These premises are in good substantial and ornamental repair. For particulars and condition of sale, apply at the Mart, to F. King, Esq., 3, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury; or, to Mr. Robert Kenyon, Auctioneer, No. 1, Copthall-chambers, Copthall-court, near the Bank.

ADVANCES FOR BUILDING, and TWENTIETH PUBLIC DRAWING.—A MEETING of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY will be held at EXETER-HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1854—Viscount Ranelagh in the Chair—at which the mode of advancing the sum of £40,000, to promote building operations on the allotted estates, will be explained. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Twentieth Public Drawing for Rights of Choice will take place.—C. LEWIS GRUNSEIN, Secretary. Offices, 53, Norfolk-street, Strand. The chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

THE VOLUMES OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPLETE SETS of the VOLUMES of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement to the present time, may now be had, bound in paper or cloth. Price of the Complete Set (42 Vols.), in cloth, £22 17s.; £16 17s. in paper. Any of the Volumes, in paper or cloth, can be had separate. Price of each Volume in cloth:—Vol. I., 21s.; II. to XVII., 18s. each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI. to XXIV., 21s. each. Price of each Volume in paper, 5s. per volume less.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

Those who imagine that war can only be carried on by hard fighting will probably be disappointed by the character of the recent intelligence from the East and North of Europe. In the Baltic a great blow has not been struck, but is imminent, and a few days will, in all probability, bring us authentic intelligence of an attack upon, and the capture of, Bomarsund. Whether that place is, as a military or naval position, worth the powder and shot it will cost the Allies, is a question on which opinions will differ. From the seat of war on the Danube, we learn the steady advance of the Turkish, and the rapid retreat of the Russian, armies. The left wing of the Russians, under General Lüders, still rests on the Danube, with its head-quarters at Kalarash; but the main body, under Prince Gortschakoff, has abandoned Frateschti, where it once seemed highly probable that a general engagement would have taken place. The intelligence of its retreat from Wallachia has reached London and Paris from so many sources, and has been repeated with such an iteration of detail that it must be looked upon as authentic. Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, and which lies about midway between the Sereth and the Pruth, and in very close contiguity to the Russian territory, will be the new headquarters of the invading army. In a few days Wallachia bids fair to be entirely freed from their devastating presence. This retrograde movement, which was falsely reported to have been accomplished a month ago, has been rendered necessary at this time by the same reasons which were then alleged for it. The bravery of the Turks, and the approach of the British and French armies to their assistance, have partially contributed to the result; but the principal motive that has influenced the Russian Commander-in-Chief, both on his own responsibility and in pursuance of superior orders from St. Petersburg, has, no doubt, been the hostile position assumed by Austria. That great Power moves with a ponderosity which has long provoked the impatience of English and French critics; but, though its movements are slow, they are effective, and it should be remembered that, from the very commencement of the war and the negotiations which preceded it, they have been uniformly in the same direction. Austria may have been deficient in zeal, in precision, and in celerity, but she has exhibited no lack of judgment, or of honesty; and when she has gone through all the cumbersome and exhaustive formalities which her torpid diplomacy exacts, her sword will no doubt prove as efficacious as her pen has proved nugatory. She has not yet finally broken with Russia; some further formalities, tedious as their predecessors, being imperative upon her, before the actual declaration of hostilities; but it appears that the terms of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, have already been drawn up and received the concurrence of Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Austria. We have no knowledge of the exact day upon which that treaty will come into operation, but the Emperor of Russia, anticipating that it will be speedy, has wisely prepared for it by evacuating Wallachia. To this extent, Austria has already proved herself an effective ally.

And what of Prussia? It appears that pusillanimity or treachery, or both combined, continue to overpower the suggestions of a wiser, safer, and more honourable policy; and that the King is either afraid of offending his formidable brother-in-law by openly taking the field against him, or expects to gain more from Russian friendship than he can lose from the hostility of all Europe. However this may be, it is high time that Prussia should cease to be a gainer by the invidious neutrality which it suits the personal character of her Sovereign to maintain. If revolutions are not to be made by the sprinkling of rose-water, neither are wars to be carried on with the kindly courtesies and amenities of peace. It avails little to destroy all the direct commerce of Russia in the Baltic, if we allow it to be indirectly carried on through the neutral ports of Prussia. Our policy has the effect of offering a bounty upon neutrality, and of enabling our open as well as our concealed enemies to set us at defiance. The longer the war continues, the more the merchants of Prussia will profit by it; and while Memel grows rich, Riga and Revel can scarcely be

said to suffer. This state of things has already lasted too long, and it is to be hoped that the Anglo-French fleets in the Baltic have already received orders to put an end to it by the strict blockade of the whole Prussian coast. As all appeals to the justice of Frederick William appear to be in vain, and as his neutrality is a direct advantage to the commerce of that Power whom it is our business to weaken, to injure, and to cripple, by every available means, whether military or commercial, it is expedient that we should make an immediate appeal to his fears and his self-interest. He ought no longer to be allowed to make a trading advantage of his cowardice or duplicity. To treat him as if he were against us, is, apparently, the only means left to induce him to be with us. It is true that the Allies are quite strong enough without him, and that he is destroying the influence of Prussia in Europe, and raising up enemies against himself amongst his own subjects, by the course he is pursuing. These results may prove sufficient punishment; but the question for the Allies to consider relates to Russia as well as to Prussia. It is necessary that the Russian trade in the Baltic should be totally prohibited. As long as that trade lasts we prosecute the war at a disadvantage. That disadvantage we cannot, and ought not to, afford. To put an end to it will not only impoverish our foe, but will prevent a false friend from reaping benefits at our expense which a real friend would never desire. Prussia must be made to feel, as well as other Powers, that the war is a monstrous evil; and that she cannot be allowed to derive commercial benefits from a state of things, which inflicts commercial as well as every other kind of evil upon those who have taken up arms for the independence of Europe.

THE CENSUS as now completed is the most minute and detailed picture of the life of a great people that ever was drawn. In another portion of our Paper will be found the full detail of the various occupations of all classes. In addition to this interesting document—which, notwithstanding its length, we have transferred to our columns—the ponderous volumes presented to Parliament are full of most various and minute information. The whole of the people have been numbered in their abodes. How many follow particular modes of worship; how many go neither to church nor chapel; how many go to school; and how many have no means of education, have already been told. We now learn how many are born, how many die under five years of age; how many live to be 20, 30, 40, 50, or 100 years; how many men are fit to be soldiers, and how many women capable of being mothers; how many of both sexes are strong enough to labour for their own subsistence; and how many, by reason of infancy or old age, or by diseases, must be supported by others; how many are deaf and dumb; how many are blind; how many are insane, and how many are in hospitals. We also learn how long is the mean life of man and of woman; what has been, what now is, and what may be, the average duration of existence; how many out of all who are born marry, and how many are bachelors or spinsters; how many are widows or widowers; how many widows and how many widowers marry again; at what age marriage is contracted, and how long it lasts; how many marriages are fruitful and how many barren; how many young women have old husbands, and how many young men old wives;—in short, we are now told not only the different ages of the people, but informed of the "civil condition" of all the families of Britain. By what means they are sustained, and how many are masters, and how many servants, how many are farmers, and how many are weavers and house-carpenters, how many supply material, and how many intellectual food, is also described. Where they were born, and at what age, and whither they migrated,—is all told, and told by the people themselves. The authorities only asked for the information, and arranged it when procured. "It was cheerfully furnished." The working classes took trouble to get their schedules filled up. Only "one occupier, a magistrate," refused to answer; and, on being privately written to, he prudently relented. Some gentlemen or ladies accompanied the information they gave, by specimens of their poetical talents; and a clergyman sent his schedule to the central office, lest his wife's age should become a topic of gossip in the beer-shops of the village. Considering the vast number of co-operators—the head of every family, the chiefs and subordinates of every public establishment, and the army of enumerators and compilers, employed—no great national work was ever more successfully executed.

We mentioned, last week, the increase, since 1821, of the number of men of the soldier's age—from 20 to 40; the total increase in 1851 was no less than 3,193,496, and the total of the women, of the same vigorous and fruitful age, was 3,362,458. These numbers represent the main strength, and, in every way, the chief productive power of the nation. It will be right to bear in mind, in dealing with the whole population, that the persons of the age 20–40 are nearly twice as numerous as persons of the age 40–60, and that the males of the former age exceed all their seniors in number, as 31 to 23. In dividing the population popularly, Great Britain contained, in 1851, 578,743 babes and sucklings (under one year), 2,166,456 infants (1–5 years), 2,456,066 children (5–10), 1,141,933 boys, and 1,114,882 girls (10–15); 1,051,630 youths, and 1,048,404 girls (15–20); 1,830,588 young men, and 1,939,906 young women (20–30); 2,376,904 men of middle age, and 2,482,382 women (30–50). The age of 21, the age of majority by law, corresponds to no natural or popular division in the life of the human being; and, therefore, we must state, as distinct from all other figures, that the number of minors was 9,985,133; of majors, 11,199,877. Notwithstanding the great increase which these returns show of men and women in the full vigour of life, the population of Great Britain contains more youth in it, or is the youngest population of any known, except the inhabitants of the United States. The volumes are full of details equally as interesting and suggestive as those we have thus slightly sketched; and we shall take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.

We direct the attention of our readers, and of all who are interested in the important question of Prison Discipline, to a letter which appears in another column which has been addressed to us from Munich, by Mr. Combe. The philanthropic labours of that

gentleman—and the eminent services which he has rendered, not only to the cause on which he at present addresses the public, through our columns, but to that of the education and general moral advancement of the great bulk of the people, and especially of the destitute and neglected classes—render of peculiar value any results of similar labours elsewhere, which have fallen under his observation, and met with his approval.

The shocking disclosures of the atrocities which have recently been committed in the Birmingham Borough Gaol, and for which Lieutenant Austin, the Governor, and Mr. Blount, the Surgeon of the establishment, are to be forthwith brought to trial, show how much need unfortunately exists in this country for an attentive consideration of the whole subject of prison discipline as practised amongst us. The punishments inflicted upon the prisoners in that gaol, if not with the concurrence and connivance of the visiting magistrates, must have been known by some of the members of that body to have been both cruel and illegal, but it was not until vague whispers of still darker and deeper atrocities than were actually perpetrated, got abroad among the people, that the eyes of those functionaries were opened to the real state of the case. We will not attempt to prejudge the case of Messrs. Austin and Blount, which will so speedily be brought before a jury of their countrymen. We only mention it at present to show the difference of the results obtained by their system, and that of the excellent and humane person whose plan of operation is detailed by Mr. Combe. The Birmingham plan—which is not without its imitators in other gaols, implies for slight offences committed in the prison, “privation of bed, privation of light, prohibition of attendance at Divine Service, the punishment jacket, the handcuffing of women, and the drenching of prisoners, both male and female, with cold water.” The Munich system, as described by Mr. Combe, is a system diametrically the reverse of this. It treats a criminal as if he were still a man and a Christian, notwithstanding his offences against society; and not as if he were a mere brute beast, insensible to all other appeals but those of physical pain and degradation. We remember having seen, on a visit to one of the Birmingham gaols about four years ago, an instrument of terror, called “a gag”—a kind of iron helmet that surrounded the head and face, and forced into the mouth a heavy plate of iron, almost as large as the tongue, and effectually prevented the unhappy wretch, on whom it was applied, from emitting articulate sounds, or any other except those of low moaning. This instrument was principally used upon women. Perhaps, on the approaching trial of Lieut. Austin and Mr. Blount, the counsel for the prosecution may feel it incumbent upon them to ask some of the Birmingham magistrates, who may be examined as witnesses, whether they sanction the employment of such an instrument of torture?

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, have taken daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Osborne, during the past week; occasionally extending their drives to Newport.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl of Aberdeen have been among the Royal guests.

On Thursday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Hon. Mary Bulteel has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Captain Du Plat has relieved Colonel Seymour as Equerry to the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are about to leave Cambridge Cottage, for Cowes, Isle of Wight, where their Royal Highnesses intend to sojourn three weeks.

The Countess de Neuilly, with the following members of the ex-Royal Family of France have taken up their residence at Apsley House, Torquay:—The Duke de Nemours, the Duchess de Nemours, the Count d’Eu, the Duke d’Alençon, Princess Margaret, Countess Mollien, Mlle. Bernard, Mlle. Muser, General Count Chabannes, Count Reille, M. l’Abbé, and M. de Mussey.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have left town for Tunbridge Wells. His Excellency, who was suffering in his health, has, we are happy to say, already derived some benefit from the change of air.

His Excellency Vely Pacha, Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, arrived in London, on Saturday last, on a short visit.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond, and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, with the Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Bessborough, left town on Tuesday morning for Gordon Castle, N.B. The Earl of Bessborough will join the family circle in a few days. Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox accompanied his noble relatives to Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and family, who have arrived at Mannheim, on a visit to the Grand Duchess of Baden, have been placed in mourning by the demise of her Grace’s eldest sister, the Princess of Vasa.

The Marquis of Lothian is about to leave on a tour in the East. His Lordship, it is said, contemplates being absent until the spring of next year.

The Earl of Lichfield has arrived in town from a cruise in the Baltic, in his Lordship’s yacht, the *Gondola*. The Earl of Euston, who accompanied his Lordship, has also arrived in London.

The marriage of Lady Dalmeny and Lord Harry Vane took place on Wednesday last, at Cheltenham Park, the Earl Stanhope’s seat, near Sevenoaks. Only a small family circle were present at the ceremony.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. Fuller to Chelvington, near Hurstgreen, Sussex; Rev. W. A. Hill to Alvechurch, near Bromsgrove; Rev. W. Quekett, to Warrington, Lancaster; Rev. J. B. Wheeler, to Coppenshall, Cheshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. F. Dymock to Willesborough, near Ashford; Rev. John Morgan to Ysppyty Ivan, near Oswestry; Rev. C. Tuffnell, to Stourpaine, Dorsetshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. R. Bradley to Middlesborough, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Peat to Weald Chapel, Sevenoaks.

On Sunday afternoon last the Bishop of Oxford consecrated some ground recently added to the churchyard of Winkfield Church, near Windsor Forest; and his Lordship afterwards preached in the church on behalf of the industrial school which exists in the parish.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. Marshall, late curate of Trysall, Selston, and Wombourne, on his leaving the curacy; the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, of Stoke House, Dorset, from the farmers, tradesmen, and other neighbours; the Rev. E. Hoare, from the congregation of Christ Church, Ramsgate; and the Rev. Marrant Brock, from the congregation of the Abbey Church, Bath.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—It appears, from the advices received last from Melbourne, that, in addition to the £100,000 in the hands of her Majesty’s Commissioners of Emigration, there was a further sum accruing for the year 1853 of £771,014, making a total of £871,014 applicable to emigration purposes. At the average rate of £6000 as the cost of each vessel for every 400 passengers, it is thus shown that about 140 vessels can be chartered, and about 56,000 emigrants sent out to the colony, out of the proceeds of the revenue applicable for such purpose to the close of 1853.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Amid the languor of the dead season Paris begins to look forward with no small degree of interest, to the coming Fête of the 15th instant. In various quarters of the town, the preparations for the decorations and fireworks, have commenced some time, and are advancing with all due rapidity. The whole details of the programme of the entertainment have not as yet made their appearance, but *en attendant*, here are the principal ones:—At the Champ-de-Mars is to be represented the siege of Silistria—the whole progress of which has been carefully studied by the persons occupied in directing the works, so that nothing shall be wanting to complete the correctness of the representation: at the conclusion four balloons will ascend, bearing the names of England, France, Turkey, and Austria. In front of the Hôtel of the Corps-Législatif, is to be discharged a magnificent display of fireworks. At the Barrière du Trône a similar discharge will take place. All the theatres will give representations gratis; at the Cirque and the Arenas, military games and entertainments will be performed. The works which are in progress on the Seine will prevent the games on the water, which, in former years, have formed a portion of the amusements. The evening will conclude with illuminations, on the most extensive and splendid scale, in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, and in some of the neighbouring quarters. Without wishing in any way to underrate the talents of the present administrators of the Fête, we may remark that it will require no ordinary degree of taste, skill, and experience to organise its details, more especially those that relate to the illuminations, with the effect of last year. On no occasion, in Paris or elsewhere, have we seen any of the latter to equal for beauty, originality, extent, and success of execution, those in question, which were entirely arranged and disposed on the plan, and under the personal surveillance, of M. Visconti, whose decease has left such a blank in the branch of art in which he so distinguished himself. In the midst of the general rejoicings the poor are not to be forgotten, a sum of 80,000 francs being distributed among the *mairies* of the twelve arrondissements of Paris for their benefit. A credit of 320,000 f. has been opened to defray the expenses of the Fête.

It is said that but a very small number of civil decorations will be accorded on the occasion of the Fête of the 15th; most of those distributed being intended for military men. The grand Banquet Napoléonien which has been instituted for the same occasion, is this year to be much more numerous attended than on former ones, and is to be held at Vaugirard, instead of at its usual locality—the Barrière de l’Etoile.

It is the intention of their Imperial Majesties to return to Paris on or about the 10th. Their séjour at Biarritz has proved of the utmost service to the health of the Empress, who, without being seriously ill, had for some time been delicate, and whose impressionable temperament had been considerably affected by the sanitary state of Paris and its environs, more especially as related to the ravages of the cholera.

We lament to say that, since the reports contained in our last letter, this terrible scourge has again made its appearance in the capital, and for some days raged with redoubled violence. The storm which took place produced, however, a diminution of its violence; but, being extremely limited in action, the neighbourhood continues, in some places, to suffer frightfully. In some of the villages, such has been its force, that work is abandoned. The peasants are panic struck; and the number of cases—in the generality fatal—forms a fearful proportion to that of the inhabitants. It is a singular fact, and one which seems not yet to be accounted for, that Versailles has, at all times, been almost wholly free from the visitation, even when its neighbourhood was most affected. At present, it is the refuge of the greater number of Parisians, and of the inhabitants of the *banlieues* or suburbs, whose means or occupations render a farther removal difficult; and we believe that hardly a case of native cholera has made its appearance, though a few have occurred among persons who, flying from infected spots, have brought with them the germs of the malady.

Paris was last week visited with a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain, such as has hardly been known since the commencement of the century. Many of the streets were, within a few minutes, converted into rivers, which flowed into the cellars and ground-floors of the houses; roofs were damaged, and trees split by the weight of the torrent; quantities of objects of no mean size were carried away; children narrowly escaped a similar fate; and in one house, two, which had been left alone in a room on the ground-floor, while their mother was out at work, were drowned before she could get into the house to save them. At the station of Courcelles, the drain of the old road of Neuilly, burst from the flow of water, and so inundated the Auteuil railway, for an extent of 300 metres, as to stop the circulation during the whole of the succeeding day and night.

Science has lost another of its most valued representatives in the person of M. Lallemand, professor of medicine and surgery. M. Lallemand—whose works, besides being some of the best scientific treatises of the day, possess a rare degree of literary merit and charm of style—had for many months, being labouring under a malady which, from an early period, threatened a fatal result. A warm climate being indicated as a means of averting the menacing danger, M. Lallemand removed to Marseilles, where, after a period of acute suffering, he expired on the 23rd ult., at the age of sixty-five, in the full vigour of his intellectual faculties, which, up to the last, were employed in the service of the science of which he was one of the most brilliant illustrations.

Of the theatres little is to be said, and it is probable that no new pieces of importance will make their appearance before the autumn. In October a magnificent ballet is to be brought out for Mlle. Rosati; and an opera, which, it is predicted, will be the triumph of the winter, by MM. Verdi and Scribe, is to be put in repetition in September.

PROJECTED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The outbreak in Parma on the 22nd ult., appears to have been part of a projected insurrectionary movement, under the direction of Mazzini, who fancies that the present is a favourable moment to promote the cause of Republican Italy. A letter from Paris states that, from recent discoveries made by the French police, there can be no doubt of an extensive plot by the Republicans, acting on instructions from political refugees in London, to attempt Republican and anarchical agitation in Italy and Spain. It has been ascertained that more than a hundred chiefs of secret societies in France have left for Italy and Spain. A worse moment for the honour of the Republicans could not be chosen. They would raise a revolution in Italy, which might serve as a pretext for Austria to refuse its aid to England and France in the war with Russia, particularly as no reliance can be placed by Austria on Prussia for support in maintaining order in her provinces; and they would create a state of things in Spain which might possibly compel the French Government to intervene, and indirectly contribute to the re-establishment of the absolute régime.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *America*, which sailed from Boston on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon; and the *Baltic*, which left New York on the 22nd, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning. The political news is not of much interest. The only event of importance is the ratification by the senate of the treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry with the Government of Japan. Congress has voted a golden medal to Captain Ingraham, for his conduct in the Koszta affair. A vote of thanks was proposed and negatived.

The cholera in New York is increasing slowly. Since the last report there have been 147 victims, being an average of 21 per day, and an increase of 49 on the previous week.

Late accounts from Texas and New Mexico state that the Indians still continue their hostility to the Whites. A general war appears inevitable.

It is stated by the *New York Tribune* that a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is under consideration at Washington. The only question is, whether the islands shall come in as a territory or as a state.

The *New York Daily Times* reports that a fishery squabble between the United States and Russia is portentously gathering on the North-western coast.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

General Epartero and the insurgent Generals have come to an understanding on one important point: Queen Christina is to be allowed to leave the kingdom without violence; but, if she should hesitate, she is to be forced to leave it. There was a violent scene at the Palace, in consequence of Queen Isabella accepting Epartero’s condition. Queen Christina was strongly opposed to it, and became greatly exasperated—even going so far, it is said, as to box her daughter’s ears. The King Consort was in a great passion at seeing this, and was for having Queen Christina delivered over to the people.

In conformity with the declarations of her Majesty, the guard at the Palace has now been confided to four companies of the first battalion of the National Guard together with four companies of regular troops.

On the 26th ult. the Queen, King-Consort, and Infant Princess came to the principal balcony of the Palace to see the guard changed, and were received with *vivas* and clapping of hands. On the same day detachments of the garrison and of the Civil Guard fraternised with the National Guard, at the Puerta del Sol.

According to private letters from Madrid, the general opinion as to the course to be taken by General Epartero is, the convocation of the Constituent Cortes, and, until the meeting of the new deputies, the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837. Large bodies of troops were marching towards the capital. General Blaser had resigned the command of the troops under his orders. He remained at Baylen.

The *Gazette* of the 26th ult. contains the following important address from the Queen to her subjects:—

Spaniards!—A series of deplorable mistakes may have detached me from you, introducing absurd distrust between the people and the Throne. My heart has been calumniated by whomsoever has attributed to it sentiments contrary to the welfare and liberty of those who are my children; but since the truth has at last reached the ears of your Queen, I hope that love and confidence will revive and be strengthened in your hearts.

The sacrifices of the Spanish nation to sustain its liberties, and my rights, make it my duty never to forget the principles I have represented—the only principles I ever can represent—the principles of liberty, without which there are no nations worthy of the name.

A new era, based on the union of the people with the Monarch, will dispel, even to the last shadow, the sad events which I, first of all, desire to obliterate from your annals.

I deplore, from my innermost soul, the misfortunes that have occurred; and, with an unwearied solicitude, I will strive to make them forgotten.

I entrust myself confidently and unreservedly to the national loyalty. The sentiments of brave men are always sublime.

May nothing in future trouble the harmony I desire to maintain with my people. I am disposed to make every kind of sacrifice for the general good of the country. I desire that it will manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and for this moment I accept and offer every guarantee that may firmly fix its rights and those of my throne.

The honour of that throne is your honour, Spaniards! My dignity as Queen, as woman, and as mother, is identical with the dignity of the nation that once made my name the symbol of its liberties. I fear not, therefore, to entrust myself to you; I fear not to place my person and that of my daughter into your hands; I fear not to place my fate under the shield of your loyalty; because I firmly believe that I make you arbiters of your own honour and of the safety of the country.

The appointment of the Duke de la Victoria as President of the Council of Ministers, and my complete adherence to his ideas, having for their object the general happiness, will be the best pledge of the fulfilment of your noble aspirations.

Spaniards! you may make the happiness and the glory of your Queen by accepting those which she desires for you, and prepares for you, in the innermost recesses of her maternal heart. The pure and perfect loyalty of him who is to direct my councils, the ardent patriotism he on so many occasions has manifested, will put his sentiments in accordance with mine.

Given at the Palace on the 26th July, 1854.

YO LA REINA.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th announce that Marshal Epartero made his entry into that capital on that day, amid the acclamations of the populace. He proceeded to the Buena Vista Palace, which is to be his residence.

The new Spanish Ministry is composed as follows:—Duke of Victoria, President of the Council; O’Donnell, War; J. Alonso, Justice; F. Lujan, Public Works; F. San’o Cruz, Interior; J. M. Mollaro, Finances; Salazar, Marine; J. Pacheco, Foreign Affairs. O’Donnell and San Miguel are made Marshals.

A LARGE number of ship furnaces, for making shot red-hot were shipped on Friday at the London Docks for the use of the Baltic fleet.

The Irish Militia, it is at present understood, will not be enrolled until after the coming harvest is over, and will not be embodied until the spring of next year.

It is said that the army in Turkey is to be immediately augmented by the 10th Hussars, 52nd, and 43rd Regiments. The 14th Light Dragoons have received a hint that their services may be required at Varna.

THE CREW OF THE “TIGER.”—The crew and officers of the *Tiger* are not to be sent home, but are to be distributed through the fleet in the Black Sea. Mr. N. G. Simmonds, passed clerk, has been appointed to the *Britannia*; Mr. Domville, surgeon, it is expected, will join the *Sanspareil*; and the others fill up any existing vacancies, or act as supernumeraries in other ships. When the *Fury* reached the fleet with the exchanged prisoners on board, the crew of each ship manned the yards, and gave them three hearty cheers.

The following are the Turkish titles given by the Sultan to General Beatson and his staff:—His Excellency Shemsî Pacha, Lieutenant-General Beatson; Daoud Bey, Colonel Green, chief of the staff; Naymi Bey, Colonel Steinbach; Kojalo Bey, Colonel Creagh; Yussuf Bey, Major Charles Lane Fox; Munir Bey, Major Lock. Dr. Sandwith, staff-surgeon and principal interpreter, and the Hon. F. Walpole have not yet received titles.

THE CZAR’S MEN OF STRAW.—As Skender Beg, the distinguished officer in the Turkish service, was reconnoitering with four or five men at some distance from Slobodje, on the 15th ult., he espied an infantry sentry of the enemy’s, and thought he could manage to capture him. As they approached, the Colonel’s orderly suggested that there were some more soldiers behind the sentry, and they might possibly be caught themselves. The Colonel, however, was not to be deterred, and continued advancing. Suddenly a puff of wind came, and the sentries commenced a series of gyratory movements which had never been described in any drill book with which Skender Beg was acquainted. Nothing daunted by this extraordinary performance, he dashed up sword in hand, and discovered about twenty Russian great-coats and caps, cleverly stuffed with straw, and placed on sticks so as to revolve with the wind. No quarter was shown; one prisoner only being brought into camp by a dragon, which moved even the laughter of the sedate Turks. The Colonel himself is uncertain whether he is haunted by magicians, like Don Quixote, or had a trick played on him by the Russians. The Turks sometimes amuse themselves with similar devices, and at Silistria many a hundred Minie balls were fired at caps without any heads in them, which appeared over the Turkish parapets.

SEARCHING FOR INFERNAL MACHINES OFF

CRONSTADT.

We have been favoured with this interesting subject by Mr. Brierly, who went out in the *Drier*, to take sketches of Cronstadt and other places of interest.

We subjoin an extract from a Correspondent in the fleet:—The fleet went up to Cronstadt, from Sear, on the 26th June: it consisted of twelve English line-of-battle ships, seven, and the two screw frigates, *Impérieuse* and *Arrogant*, with five other steamers; and of the French, five sailing and one screw line-of-battle ships, and four steamers; there were also the two yachts, *Gondola* and *Esmeralda*; in all, thirty-one vessels. All went up by steam; the French sailing-vessels being towed by three English and two French steamers; the yachts, *Gondola* by *Princess Royal*, and *Esmeralda* by *St. Jean d’Acre*. The fleet anchored about eight miles W.N.W. of the Tolbeacon Light, off Cronstadt.

The afternoon of the 29th being fine and calm, the *Drier* and *Bull-dog* steamers went in to look for Infernal Machines in the passage up to Cronstadt. On board the *Drier* was a large party from the fleet: amongst those present were Lord Clarence Paget, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Euston, Admiral Chads, the Hon. Captain Keppel, Hon. Captain Pelham, Captain Robb, &c.

The *Impérieuse* having taken up a position to protect the steamers, they proceeded in the direction of the batteries, and lowered boats, which made an examination, and secured a line to a piece of timber apparently having a plug driven into it: this was then hauled up to the *Drier*, and hoisted out of the water to her bow: this proved to be a spar, about ten feet in length, with a large stone attached to it by a chain. After some further examination by the boats, the two vessels steamed out with a hawser made fast between them, to sweep the passage. In a short time another was met with, which resisted any attempt to move it in this way; and, it being now late in the evening, the hawser was hauled on board, and the vessels returned to anchor.



STEAM-SHIPS OF THE ALLIED FLEET SEARCHING FOR INFERNAL MACHINES OFF CRONSTADT—FROM A SKETCH BY W. O. BRIERLY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

HIS HIGHNESS
SAID PACHA,
THE

NEW VICEROY OF EGYPT.

His Highness is the eldest living son of the renowned Mohammed Ali, and, consequently, uncle of the late Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, whose sudden decease we recorded in our last week's number. His Highness Abbas Pacha, who was grandson of Mohammed Ali, succeeded, by virtue of the provision that regulates the succession to the Pashalic of Egypt, by which the eldest male, for the time being, of Mohammed Ali's family, is entitled to the Viceroyalty. His Highness Abbas Pacha has left a son: but his Highness Said Pacha, being born in 1822 and, consequently, in his thirty-second year, is the eldest living male. The accession of his Highness, by recent letters from Egypt, has been hailed with enthusiasm, both by natives and Europeans, for the fanatical hatred of Abbas Pacha to the latter, and his oppression to the former, had completely alienated the respect of both from his person, and he died almost without a regret. His Highness Said Pacha, the present Viceroy, succeeds to his exalted and important duties with every anticipation and hope from his subjects, and Europeans, and we are gratified in confidently feeling that his Highness's qualifications for his new duties will enable him fully to realise these anticipations, and place Egypt on a new and solid basis of prosperity. His Highness inherits not only the talents and intelligence of his remarkable father, the late Mohammed Ali, but also his partiality towards European improvements. His Highness visited this country and France about two years ago, and it will be remembered was graciously received by her Majesty the Queen.

His Highness returned to Egypt much pleased with his visit to Europe; and while in this country he carefully inspected our dockyards and other important public and private works with an intelligent and inquiring interest. For several years his Highness has followed the naval profession, to which he was much attached; and for some time enjoyed the high position of Admiral in the Egyptian fleet. His Highness is well versed in astronomy and naval science generally, and takes a great interest in all the mechanical inventions which distinguish the present age, and this country in particular. We may, therefore, now fully anticipate a policy pursued in Egypt which will develop the resources of that fertile and important country. We are assured that his Highness feels that it is alike his highest duty and his best policy to raise the condition of his people, and to establish perfect security for life and property. This, on reflection and experience, has amply taught him that the real mine of wealth of Rulers is that reliance on their justice which animates every man to exertion by the consciousness that he will enjoy the due fruits of his labour. The European merchants in Egypt will no longer be subject to the caprice of a monopolising and narrow-minded Viceroy; and the world will have the satisfaction of feeling that not only will the railroad from Alexandria to Cairo be fully carried out, but likewise the line projected so long ago as 1834, by our country-



HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA, THE NEW VICEROY OF EGYPT.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

man Galloway Bey from Cairo to Suez across the Desert (which is even more necessary than the other for the transit through Egypt) will be successfully completed. The Sultan will also find a useful ally in so enterprising and intelligent a Governor as his Highness Said Pacha. We feel confident that Egypt, under the administration of his Highness Said Pacha, will attain that prosperity which its natural position and resources so clearly indicate for it, and which historic records show that it has more than once so largely and prominently enjoyed.

We find the following in the *Constitutionnel* :—

As Said Pacha comes to power in the prime of life, it may be hoped that he may govern Egypt for many years. He is a Prince endowed with fine and noble qualities, and is highly esteemed by the enlightened part of the nation, who have always founded very sanguine hopes on him. His instruction is very remarkable: he not only has a well-grounded knowledge of the ordinary sciences, but he has studied with particular attention history and navigation. He speaks with elegance and purity several living languages of the East and West, and particularly French, with the literature of which country he is perfectly conversant. Being of an enlightened and liberal mind, he takes pleasure in encouraging a taste for intellectual knowledge in others. He has for this reason constantly supported, at his expense, in the different schools of Europe, numerous pupils belonging to the most distinguished families of the country. A Prince of this generous and elevated character, who likes and appreciates France, the civilisation and arts of which he has himself studied, and who has always given the Sultan proofs of the most unchangeable devotedness, will know how to maintain Egypt in the excellent path on which she has entered, and will worthily continue the glorious work of his illustrious father.

THE ROSETTA MOUTH
OF THE NILE.

THE Correspondent from whose sketch-book we have engraved this animated scene, appends these descriptive notes :—

As we approached the bar of sand, which constantly shifts its position, and prevents vessels of any considerable tonnage entering the Nile, porpoises and numbers of seabirds sported round the vessel; and we encountered a little fleet of *djermes*, the coasting boats of Egypt, whose pretty lateen sails are very picturesque objects.

The land on either side of the mouth, or *boghaz*, as the Turks call it, of the Nile is low, and covered with canes. Numbers of men were engaged collecting the cargo of a vessel which had gone ashore when attempting to pass the bar—over which a considerable swell was rolling as we passed—the said swell bringing back to memory certain sensations experienced when we first went to sea, which, however, soon subsided on our reaching the smooth waters of the Nile. To the east, a low shore is indented with lagunes, which furnish salt to the Egyptians. Two forts command the Mouth of the Nile. When constructed by Mohammed Ali, they stood upon the sea-shore; now the yearly deposit of sand has so accumulated, that the forts are above half a mile from the shore. Proceeding up the river, our young lady friends were



VESSELS PASSING THE BAR AT THE ROSETTA MOUTH OF THE NILE.

anxiously inquiring where it was that Pharaoh's daughter found the infant Moses; and whether we could show them any of the Papyrus, the great-grandfather of Paper, and from which the latter derives its name. We need hardly observe that the last is as difficult a task as the former.

Some distance up the left bank of the river stands Fort St. Julian; near this was found the celebrated trilingual "Rosetta Stone," in the British Museum.

ARRIVAL OF EL HHAMI PACHA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Saturday night, El Hhami Pacha, the only son of Abbas S. Pacha, the late Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Southampton, in the famous steam-yacht the *Feih Djehad*, on a visit to England. While his father lived, El Hhami Pacha was the next most distinguished person in the kingdom; and as Abbas Pacha was, just previous to his death, in the prime of life, there was every probability of his son filling that position for a long series of years. He was made Minister of War in Egypt, and was betrothed to the Sultan of Turkey's daughter, a child of six years of age; and, according to the custom of the East, and the rank of such a powerful vessel as his father was of the Sultan's, El Hhami Pacha visited his intended father-in-law in great state, with a gift of £100,000 sterling in English sovereigns—doubtless a most timely present. After his betrothal he obtained permission from the Viceroy and Sultan to make the grand tour of Europe, and he commenced that tour under the brightest auspices, and in a style of as great magnificence, perhaps, as was ever witnessed. El Hhami Pacha left Alexandria on the 13th ult., after taking leave of his father, who was then in good health, and purposed touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and landing in England at Southampton. He then intended visiting most of the capitals of Europe; during which time his yacht was to be docked in England, as there was no dock in the Mediterranean large enough for her gigantic dimensions, and then she was to proceed homeward, and be prepared to receive Prince El Hhami Pacha at Genoa.

The news of the death of the late Viceroy of Egypt, reached England last week, by way of Malta and Marseilles, partly by means of the electric telegraph. It reached Malta after the departure of the *Feih Djehad*, and, of course, the Prince could not hear of, to him, the disastrous intelligence until his arrival at Southampton. The yacht was telegraphed to Southampton, as passing Hurst Castle, opposite the Isle of Wight, at eight o'clock on Saturday night, and she anchored at the West India buoy two hours afterwards. Such was the exuberant joy on board at their idolised Prince reaching the land he had so long desired to see, and where Royal honours were believed to await him, that guns were fired and rockets ascended from the yacht in token of his having anchored in English waters.

Soon after the yacht's arrival on Saturday night, a small steamer left Southampton-pier for the yacht, having on board Mr. Larkings, the Egyptian Political Agent, and several other gentlemen. As they approached the yacht, her gigantic proportions were apparently increased through the darkness of the night. A flood of light was seen in the spacious saloon, dusky figures were pacing the deck, and dark mute figures stood on the steps of the gangway, one over the other, holding immense and brilliant lanterns in their hands. Mr. Larkings and his party stepped on board, and the former immediately went below. During this time officers and distinguished persons were walking the deck, enjoying themselves with that gravity and quietude peculiar to the temperament of the East and to the immediate precincts of Royalty. In less than five minutes, all persons who were crowded round the State cabin on the main deck started back as if by enchantment, for the Prince, convulsively sobbing, was carried into it by his attendants, and slaves stood around outside, to prevent any one approaching it. El Hhami Pacha had heard of his father's death, and had learnt the precariousness of earthly greatness. He had sunk to a private station under an Eastern despotism. Orders were issued for immediate preparations to be made to return to Alexandria. The Prince had lost a Royal parent; all his suite had lost their rank, situations, and a princely benefactor. The consternation on board can scarcely be imagined.

Under the usual order of succession, El Hhami Pacha would have been the new Viceroy; but it appears that when the settlement took place between the Sultan and the Egyptian Viceroy, in which the European Powers participated, it was stipulated that the Viceroyalty should be inherited by the eldest living descendant of Mehemet Ali, in order to avoid the troubles of the Government of a minor. Said Pacha, the present Viceroy and Ibrahim Pacha's sons are all older than El Hhami Pacha, the youth above mentioned, and, of course, entitled to the throne before him.

MUSIC.

THE French Operatic Company at the St. James's Theatre brought their performances to a close on Wednesday evening. Madame Marie Cabel appeared once more in "La Fille du Régiment," and enchanted the audience as much as ever by the graceful gaiety of her acting and by the finish and brilliancy of her singing. After the operas she sang the song (so popular in France at present) "Partant pour la Syrie," and a verse of "God Save the Queen," pronouncing the words very prettily. The theatre was very full, and the fair prima donna made her parting curtsy amid showers of bouquets and thunders of applause. Our remarks in another column upon this theatre in connexion with Madame Cabel make it unnecessary to add anything to this notice of its close.

THE THEATRES.

THE termination of the supplemental theatrical season now rapidly approaches, and the Princess's and Adelphi this week have respectively announced their last seven and five nights previous to their closing. Other theatres, such as Sadler's Wells, the Marylebone, and the St. James's, are, on the other hand reported, to be now making important preparations for an effective re-opening at the latter end of this month or September. The St. James's, in particular, will be under a new management, for the production of English plays and players. Mrs. Seymour is named as the conductor of the experiment, and is said to have commissioned Messrs. T. Taylor and C. Reade to write a new and original five-act play; and to have already engaged Miss Glyn, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mead, as members of the intended company. A new tragedy, with extensive spectacular scenery and novel costume, will be the inaugurating novelty at the Marylebone, in which Mrs. Wallack will support the heroine—a character the elements of which are eminently classical. The story is British.

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—A series of photographic views of Constantinople, taken from the Seraskier's Tower, by Mr. James Robertson, of that city, has been submitted for our inspection, preparatory to publication. Mr. Robertson's name is becoming celebrated in connection with photographic art. He is also favourably known to our readers by the many admirable drawings which he has from time to time contributed to this Journal. The series includes the following twelve subjects:—The Mosque of Sulimanieh, with the Old Bridge and Admiralty; Pera and Galata; the Bosphorus; the Seraglio Point; the Mosques of St. Sophia, Nowri, Osmanie, and Sultan Achmet; the Princes' Islands, and the Bazaars; the Mosque of Sultan Bajazet; the Gate of the Seraskierat; the St. Stephano Point and the Seven Towers; Mosque of the Lalah and district of Patamalia; Mosque of the Shah Egaideh, the Aqueducts of Valens, and the Mosque of Sultan Mehemet II.; and the Hospital of the Seraskierat and Golden Horn. These views have been executed with great care, and are, thanks to the good climate and clear atmosphere in which they have been taken, exceedingly beautiful specimens of photography.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART FOR WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Tuesday the inauguration of a school of practical art for Wolverhampton and the populous district of South Staffordshire was commemorated at Wolverhampton, where a handsome Grecian structure has been erected for the purposes of the institution, at a cost of £3000, raised by voluntary subscription. The Right Hon. the Earl Granville presided at the assembly, in the principal hall of the school, and subsequently at a luncheon at the Corn-exchange. His Lordship was supported by Lord Hatherton, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. E. H. Littleton, M.P.; the Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, Mr. Thornely, M.P.; and amongst the company were the Dimmicks, Blackwells, Thompsons, and other magnates of the trade of the district. In the course of the proceedings Lord Granville received an address from the artisans of Wolverhampton, "as a mark of their admiration of his Lordship's character, and for his steady devotion to the principles of science and art." Of the new school—the first of its class erected in England—a View is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 629.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl GRANVILLE, in answer to Lord Montagu, stated that the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill, being a money bill, would be re-introduced *de novo* in the House of Commons in the shape in which it had left the Select Committee of their Lordships' House.

The motion for going into Committee on the Real Estate Charges Bill was opposed by Lord St. Leonards, who urged that the measure tended to disturb the great law of Primogeniture. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months.

Earl Fortescue and the Lord Chancellor defended the bill. On a division, the motion for committing the bill was carried by a majority of 26 to 23, and the bill went through Committee.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the committal of the Drainage of Lands Bill.

Lord PORTMAN objected to the bill, as giving extraordinary powers over property, with exceptions equally extraordinary. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 23 to 13—so the bill was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the second reading of the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, made an explanatory statement, and expressed a hope that the House would continue, for a limited time, the Board of Health in an amended shape. The proposal was to place the Board under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. As to the members of the Board, they had all placed their appointments in his hands, should it be deemed expedient that any of them should retire in consequence of the prevailing prejudice. He hoped the House would well weigh the circumstances, and not allow individuals to be sacrificed to unfounded prejudice.

Lord SEYMOUR moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. In doing this, he begged it to be distinctly understood that he was not actuated by any spirit of hostility to the Government. However desirable it might be to have a Board of Health, his belief was that it was not desirable to renew the act as it now stood. The present Board had not acted with that prudence and forbearance which it ought to have done. He did not think that the proposed changes were sufficient to secure the right discharge of the duties involved.

Sir B. HALL seconded the amendment. Mr. M. MILNES supported the motion, and deprecated the attacks which had been made upon gentlemen as honest and as skillful as any to be found in the kingdom.

Mr. HENLEY's belief was, that the Board was not only condemned by the country, but by the Executive Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the Board; but admitted that a year ago he had told Mr. Chadwick that he had paid too little attention to the popular feeling in favour of self-government.

Mr. HEYWOOD stated that Mr. Chadwick's medical advisers had recommended him to retire from the arduous duties of his office.

Mr. HUME stated that his vote would depend upon the circumstance of whether Mr. Chadwick was to continue or to retire.

Lord PALMERSTON corroborated Mr. Heywood's statement as to the advice which had been given to Mr. Chadwick on the subject of his retirement.

Sir T. ACLAND advised the House not to press matters too severely against individuals.

The House divided—For the amendment, 74; against it, 65: majority against Ministers, 9.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

On the question that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. LUCAS drew attention to "the propriety of instituting an inquiry into the best means of promoting Irish manufacturing industry by training or apprenticeship schools, and other similar establishments." Nothing had been done this session to settle the more pressing grievances under which Ireland still suffered. The land question was, according to the declaration of the Lord President of the Council, in a hopeless state as regarded the prospect of an early settlement. It was a fatal misapprehension to suppose that Ireland was in a prosperous condition. The idea of prosperity was incompatible with established facts. The annual births were barely sufficient to balance the annual deaths. The population was not increasing as regarded births, and the drain of the adult population was still going on by emigration. The Emigration Commissioners had spoken of this movement as not likely to cease unless measures were taken to encourage persons to remain at home. Emigration was promoted by funds sent by persons who had left Ireland, and who were naturally anxious that their friends should share in their prosperity. Since 1848 the funds so sent home had increased from half a million annually to a million and a half of money. The remedy for a state of things which threatened to depopulate Ireland was to be found in the Legislature affording facilities for the introduction into Ireland of new manufactures by some sort of direct agency, after the model of Belgium. Mr. Lucas asked no contribution from the Consolidated Fund, he merely asked permission for the towns and districts of Ireland to follow, at their own risk, the course taken so successfully in Belgium—namely, to establish new manufactures, and to introduce improved processes as regarded manufactures already in existence.

Lord J. RUSSELL, without passing any decided opinion upon the course taken by Belgium, could see no good reason why the principles which had hitherto guided the manufacturing enterprise of this country should be departed from.

After remarks from Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Maguire, and other members, the House went into Committee, and made considerable progress in the disposal of the Civil Estimates.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

On the vote for the restoration of some of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, a conversation occurred as to the propriety of arrangements being made for abolishing the fee of sixpence now charged for the inspection of the monuments in the chapels.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH stated that the charge went to defray the expense of the persons who exhibited the monuments, and who took care that they were not injured by the visitors. Experience had shown that the monuments could not be safely left without protection. As the House seemed to be willing to defray the expense of persons accompanying the visitors, he would enter into correspondence with the Dean and Chapter, and endeavour to bring about a satisfactory arrangement.

The vote of £1000 to defray the expense of repairing the monument of Charles I., at Charing-cross, met with some opposition. The vote was defended by Mr. DISRAELI, on the score of excellence as a work of art, and historical associations connected with the fortunes of the monument during the Civil Wars.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of CLARENDON stated that a cruiser from the Gibraltar station had been dispatched to keep watch over the proceedings of the Riff pirates.

The Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill went through Committee with amendments, after some discussion and a division.

The Burials beyond the Metropolis Bill, the Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill, the Youthful Offenders Bill, and the Land, Assessed, and Income Taxes Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

In reply to Mr. D. Seymour, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that a vote of money would be asked in order to defray the expenses of erecting a new gallery for the reception of the national collection of pictures. The plans for the new edifice were, however, not sufficiently matured to enable him to give any details of its construction, but the right hon. gentleman intimated that the Royal Academy were not for the present to be disturbed in their occupancy of the building in Trafalgar square.

THE RUSSO-DUTCH LOAN.

Lord D. STUART called the attention of the House to the "termination of all obligation on the part of this country, in consequence of the conduct of Russia, to continue to make any payments on account of the Russo-Dutch loan. The engagements into which this country had entered in 1815 for the payment of the loan in question, were practically bound up in a treaty concluded in 1831, with various other conditions which Russia had undertaken to fulfil. As these conditions, and especially one whereby the free navigation of the Suleine mouth of the Danube was to be kept free from all natural or diplomatic obstacles, had been flagrantly violated by the Russian Government, England was, he contended, exonerated on her side from the obligation

of performing her part of the convention. The observance of treaties should not be one-sided, and any infraction of their articles on one part justified reprisals on the other. Even if peace had continued, this country would have been freed from all further obligation, according to the rules of international law. War having broken out, there was a fresh argument in favour of his resolution, under the hypothesis that all treaties lapsed upon the occurrence of hostilities.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH saw no difference between the conclusion arrived at by the motion now offered to the House and the doctrine of repudiation. During war he urged the country was more strictly bound in honour to pay its debts than even in time of peace, and all modern publicists agreed in deciding that nations were bound to keep faith with their public creditors, without inquiring into the nationality of those creditors, or the accidents of war or peace between their respective sovereigns. This doctrine was sanctioned by all modern practice; it was the sign and token of our improved civilisation; and any attempt to revert to the system of reprisals was a retrograde step towards the custom of a bygone barbarism. After laying down these general principles, Sir W. Molesworth adverted to the special circumstances under which the engagements for paying the Dutch loan to Russia had been entered into by this country. These he alleged involved the payment by England of a large sum by way of purchase money for the colonies of the Cape, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice: and the continuance of our liability depended not upon war or peace, but simply upon the abstinence, on the part of Russia of any interference with the territorial arrangements of Belgium and Holland. Russia not having infringed this condition, the obligation of England still remained; and international law, Acts of Parliament, and public honour alike bound her to its fulfilment.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the resolutions, contending that the loan was secured to Russia by a solemn covenant, which Russia herself had broken.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opposing the motion, argued that the character of the transaction was not the payment of a debt, but the honourable completion of a bargain.

Lord D. STUART replied; and, after a few words from Mr. Cayley and Sir D. NORREYS, the House divided—For the motion, 5; against it, 57: majority, 52.

THE ARMY IN THE EAST.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved for returns of the number of cavalry officers and men employed in the East. The object of his motion, he stated, was to satisfy the public apprehension that an undue proportion of superior officers and staff were comprised among the British cavalry force now on service in Turkey.

The SECRETARY at WAR admitted that an apparent disproportion now existed in the ratio of officers and men in the cavalry services as compared with the infantry. The reason was that the regiments had been allowed during peace to dwindle into mere skeletons for the sake of economy, and the ranks were not yet filled up. With respect to the papers asked for, he pointed out some practical inconveniences which might arise from producing them.

The motion, after some further discussion, was negatived by consent.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to the public health. The opinion of the Legislature having been pronounced against the continuance of the Board of Health, as at present constituted, as also against the subordination of the department to which the care of the public health was intrusted to the Home Secretary, the Government, he said, had determined to remodel the Board of Health, and assimilate it to the pattern of the Poor Law Board. The new bill would accordingly provide for the appointment of a new functionary, with the title of President, with a seat in the House of Commons, who was to be assisted by two secretaries, and undertake the whole responsibility of administering the laws relating to the public health. A clause would also be included in the bill granting an annual allowance of £1000, by way of compensation, to Mr. Chadwick.

After some remarks from Sir G. Peckell, Lord Seymour, Mr. Henley, Lord J. Russell, and other members, leave was given, and the bill brought in and read a first time.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. The adjourned debate on the Militia (No. 2) Bill was resumed, and several additional clauses added.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Russian Government Securities Bill was considered in Committee. Lord D. STUART adopted the amendments of the Solicitor-General.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved the amended clause, which ran as follows:—

If, during the continuance of hostilities between her Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, any British subject shall, in any country, wilfully or knowingly take, acquire, become possessed of, or interested in any stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities for money, which, since the 29th day of March, 1854, have or hath been, or which, during the continuance of hostilities as aforesaid, shall be created, issued, entered into, or secured by or in the name of the Government of Russia, or any person or persons on its behalf, every person so taking, acquiring, becoming possessed of, or interested in any such stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities, for money, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour; and, upon being convicted thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three calendar months. Provided always, that the provisions of this Act shall not extend to, or include, the case of a British subject claiming an interest in the estate or effects of any deceased person, or the case of a British subject taking the estate or effects of his debtor in execution, or the case of a British subject claiming in any country to be interested under any bankruptcy, insolvency, sequestration, *cessio bonorum*, or disposition of property in trust for creditors; but that, in every such case, the British subject may take and receive any share, legacy, dividend, debt, or sum of money due or belonging to him, notwithstanding that the same may arise from, or be produced by, the sale or proceeds of any such stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, debentures, or securities for money as aforesaid.

Mr. BARROW thought the original clause better than the amended one, but as it was supported by the Government he would not oppose it.

After a short discussion, Lord D. Stuart's clause was struck out.

On the motion for inserting the amended clause, Mr. T. HANKEY opposed it, as an unjust interference with private property.

Dr. PHILLIMORE supported the bill, which was based upon a sound principle—identifying the people with the Government, by declaring that we should not at the same moment be carrying on a vigorous war and a commercial peace.

Mr. HENLEY feared that the amendments opened a wide door to evasion, the exceptions appearing to him to be far too wide and too loosely framed.

Lord PALMERSTON said, it would be impossible to frame words which could meet every possible case of evasion. He thought the Solicitor-General had framed the clauses with sufficient skill and stringency.

After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. WILSON sought to turn the tables on Lord Palmerston, by attempting to prove that there was more sheer nonsense in the bill than in the arguments of those who opposed it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in advocating the bill, said, he wished it had never been introduced, and thought it would have been better had the matter been left to the Queen in Council.

Mr. T. BARING adverted to what had occurred in the course of the discussions which had taken place on the bill. First came the benefit of Lord Palmerston, who had, on the Wednesday, ridden rough-shod over Mr. Wilson; then they had the amusement of seeing members of the Government running about to escape voting with a Cabinet Minister. Indeed, towards the close of the session, the Government had catered well for the amusement of the House, for the following night witnessed a similar exhibition. On neither occasion were the law advisers of the Crown to be found. They were probably better employed than in nursing into shape a deformed Marylebone abortion. The bill was an absurdity, and he hoped, as such, would be rejected by the House. In his concluding remarks he spoke of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell as seeming to be actuated by feelings of personal animosity towards the Emperor of Russia.

Lord J. RUSSELL repudiated the idea of his having been influenced by any private animosity against the Emperor of Russia, and supported the bill as it was before them, without passing any opinion on the policy of introducing it.

Mr. WALPOLE said, he would support the object of this bill, if he believed that object could be attained; but he feared it was impracticable. Mr. Pitt, in his time, had considered the subject with respect to throwing difficulties in the way of French loans, but had given up the matter as hopeless. As the bill was before them, however, he would be no party to its rejection; but he would recommend the Government to withdraw it, and bring in a general measure applicable to all countries.

After some observations from Mr. WARNER, Mr. BRIGHT opposed

the bill, which he believed was ridiculed and laughed at by every hon. member of that House in private, and remarked on the personalities of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston against the Emperor of Russia.

Lord J. RUSSELL repudiated the idea of indulging in any personalities against the Emperor of Russia, as intimated by the hon. member for Huntingdon.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in the present stage of the session it would be impossible to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Walpole, and the question therefore was, whether they would pass this bill or none. As to the charges against him of indulging in personalities, it was only a repetition of the jargon which prevailed through the absolute Courts of Europe when they found the policy of this country opposed to them, and by such taunts he would never allow himself to be influenced. He was not surprised by such remarks being made by Mr. Bright; but he was rather surprised that Mr. Baring, the agent of the Russian Government, should have adopted that line of accusation.

Mr. T. BARING disclaimed being the agent of the Russian Government. The house with which he was in connection had, in time of peace, been the agents of the Russian Government; but subsequently the agency was conducted by the Bank of England. He had, therefore, no interest in the course he took on the bill. He never intended to impute the personalities of the two noble Lords to private spite or malice.

On a motion to report progress, the Committee divided, and the numbers were—For reporting progress, 30; against it, 58: majority, 58. The clause was then read a second time.

Lord D. STUART moved the following proviso at the close of the clause:—"That nothing herein contained shall have the effect of reducing to a misdemeanour any such offence which, if this act had not been passed, would amount to the crime of high treason, or be deemed in any manner to alter or affect the law relating to high treason; but no person indicted for a misdemeanour under this act shall be entitled to an acquittal on the ground that the acts proved against him amount in law to the crime of high treason."

After considerable discussion, the clause was agreed to. Lord D. STUART then asked if the Government was prepared to take the bill into its own hands?

Lord PALMERSTON agreed to do so. The House then resumed, the report was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the suspension of the standing order, which declared that no public bills, unless of an urgent character, shall be read a second time by that House after the 25th of July, be suspended, with a view to the consideration of the Bribery Bill.

Lord REDFORD opposed the motion, not in reference to the bill, but he thought that the House ought to stand by its resolution.

The Earl of ABERDEEN thought that the standing order should be construed in a liberal spirit, otherwise it would amount to a most arbitrary obstruction to important measures of legislation.

The Earl of DERBY, without reference to the merits of the bill, contended that there were no sufficient reasons given why they should depart from a resolution adopted by the assent of their Lordships generally, and after due deliberation. The Bribery Bill could not be considered a measure of urgency.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the resolution would have never been agreed to, if it were understood that it would operate against a measure of this important character.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 41 to 33.

The Bill was then read a second time. The Earl of DERBY gave notice that he would offer no farther opposition to the measure.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time. The Inclosure, &c., of Land Bill was read a third time and passed. The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill was also read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill passed through Committee.

Mr. WILSON (in answer to Sir J. Shelley) said that the Treasury was considering what change could be made in the law respecting the sale of coffee mixed with chicory, so as to remedy the evils complained of by the trade.

The remaining Estimates were agreed to. The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Militia (No. 2), Militia (Ireland), Militia Ballots Suspension, Crime and Outrage (Ireland), and Judgment Execution Bills.

STAMPED LETTER-PAPER.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. WILSON said that the Government had under their consideration the propriety of supplying the public with letter-paper ready stamped for transmission by post.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (in reply to Sir J. Shelley) stated that the question of the Newspaper Stamp had been under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown; but, owing to the extraordinary pressure of business this session, he was afraid that no legislative enactment worthy the importance of the subject could at present be adopted. The whole matter, however, would, doubtless, receive a full consideration from the Government during the recess.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. LAWLEY.

Sir G. GREY (in reference to a motion given by Sir J. Pakington upon the subject of the appointment of Mr. Lawley to the Governorship of South Australia) said that that appointment had been cancelled by the Government, in consequence of information having reached them that Mr. Lawley was a speculator in the Funds, while he was acting as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He (Sir G. Grey), however, believed that Mr. Lawley, so far from being a gainer, was a loser by those speculations.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, after the statement of the right hon. Baronet, he did not think it necessary to pursue the matter further, and would withdraw his notice.

After some conversation the subject dropped.

MAYNOOTH.

The House having gone into Committee upon the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill.

Mr. SPOONER moved that "The President, Vice-President, and students of Maynooth College, and the expenses of the establishment enacted by the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 25," be added to schedule B: in other words, that the votes for these purposes be subjected to the annual revision of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER called upon the House to reject the proposition summarily; for, valuable as the bill was, the Government would not feel itself justified to proceed with it if the amendment of the hon. member were adopted.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his belief that the people of this country were dissatisfied with the political status assumed by the Roman Catholics with respect to the Established Church.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion as calculated to lead to years of agitation.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the amendment.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared—For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 43; against it, 108: majority in favour of the Government, 65.

The bill then passed through Committee. Several bills on the paper were forwarded a stage.

CONSECRATION OF COLLEBROOKDALE CHURCH.—Last week this new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. It has been erected and endowed by the munificence of Abraham Darby, Esq. The style is Decorated English, and the material the fine freestone of the district. The bells were given by the late Alfred Darby, Esq., on the occasion of the foundation-stone being laid. The church has some windows of stained glass, finely executed; and a noble organ, the gift of a lady. The lofty tower has a clock, with an illuminated dial; the cost was £260, nearly £200 of which was subscribed by the workmen of Colebrookdale. The Rev. John Hayes is the Incumbent.

DEATH OF GENERAL NEY.—A very afflicting event has just occurred to an illustrious French family. The Duke d'Elchingen, second son of Marshal Ney, has died at Gallipoli. The Duke had felt for some days a slight indisposition, when, on the morning of the 14th ult., he heard of the death of his mother. That melancholy intelligence seemed to affect him deeply; very soon after hearing it alarming symptoms appeared, and at four in the afternoon he had ceased to exist. The Duke was present at the expedition to Antwerp, and at several expeditions in Africa, and was always remarkable for his bravery and intelligence.

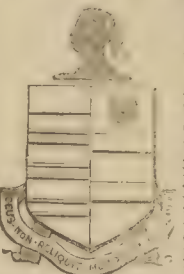
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

JOHN HAY FORBES, LORD MEDWYN.



This eminent Scotch lawyer, formerly a Lord of Justiciary, under the courtesy title of Lord Medwyn, died last week. He was born in 1776, the second son of the accomplished Sir William Forbes, sixth Bart., of Pittligo, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart., of Claytown. His call to the Scottish Bar dates as far back as 1799, and his appointment to the office of Sheriff Depute of the county of Perth, in 1807. In 1825, he became a Judge of the Court of Session; and, in 1830, was constituted a Lord of Justiciary. That office he resigned in 1849; and finally retired from the judicial bench in 1852. He married, in 1802, Louisa, third daughter of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, Bart., of Altyre and Gordenstown.

THOMAS MEYNELL, ESQ., OF KILVINGTON HALL AND THE FRYERAGE, COUNTY YORK.



This venerable country gentleman—the representative of a very ancient Catholic family—died on the 19th ult., in his eightieth year.

Mr. Meynell was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham. In 1803 he raised a corps of volunteers, consisting of three companies of infantry, which he commanded with the rank of Major. In 1825, being then chairman of the proprietors, he laid the first rail of the Stockton and Darlington Railway—the first public road of that description constructed in the kingdom. Mr. Meynell married, 23rd August, 1804, Theresa-Mary, eldest daughter of John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon, in Essex, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, Thomas Meynell, Esq., now of Kilvington and the Fryerage, J.P., who is married to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Manleyver, Esq., of Arncliffe Hall.

THE VERY REV. RICHARD MURRAY, D.D., DEAN OF ARDAGH.

This learned and accomplished divine—the well-known author of "Ireland and her Church"—died a few days since, in the south of England, whither he had gone in the vain hope that change of air and climate would benefit his sinking health. Formerly assistant of the late Mr. Mathias in the Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, he was promoted to the living of Askeaton, county Limerick, and was subsequently selected by the Duke of Wellington to fill the Deanery of Ardagh. That important position, and also that of Vicar-General of the diocese, he held for more than a quarter of a century. His death is deeply lamented.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 3

Month and Day.	Corrected Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degrees of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July 25	30.165	73.5	52.5	61.5	- 0.7	69	N.E.	0.01
" 26	30.137	77.8	43.4	62.2	0.0	63	S.E.	0.00
" 27	29.928	81.6	56.5	68.2	+ 6.0	73	W. & S.W.	0.00
" 28	29.736	76.1	55.0	65.3	+ 3.1	82	S.W. & W.	0.30
Aug. 1	29.631	69.4	58.1	62.2	0.0	78	W.N.W.	0.21
" 2	29.687	70.5	49.2	59.4	- 2.8	75	W.	0.46
" 3	29.774	70.0	54.5	59.7	- 5.5	100	CALM.	1.09

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 30.17 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.63 inches by August 1; and increased to 29.82 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.852 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 62.2°, being the same as the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 33.2°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on July 29th, and the highest on the 30th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 0°. The greatest was 34.4° on July 29th, and the least 4.5° on August 3rd.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 2.1 inches (two inches and one-tenth).

Thunder was heard on July 30th and 31st, and during the night common to the 2nd and 3rd August.

The weather during the first four days of the week was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud; during the rest of the week the weather was showery and unsettled.

For the month of July the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.982 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during the month was 89°, on the 23rd; and the lowest was 43.4°. The range of temperature during the month, therefore, was 45.6°. The mean of all the highest temperatures during the month, was 73.2°; and of all the lowest by night, was 52°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 21.2°. The mean temperature of the month was 61.1°, being 0.9° below the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 55.9°. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 52°. The mean degree of humidity was 74 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 2.1 inches.

Lewisham, August 4, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 786 boys and of 750 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. These numbers show an excess of 157 over the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years. The number of deaths registered during the same time was 1219, being 210 above the number in the preceding week, and 40 in excess of the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years corrected for increase of population. The zymotic class of diseases, which numbered 293 deaths in the previous week, rose this week to 422. This increase is caused by cholera, which has made considerable progress since the 28th deaths which occurred last week. It was fatal this week in 133 cases—viz., to 42 children under fifteen years of age, to 78 persons between fifteen and sixty years, and to 13 persons sixty years old and upwards. Diarrhoea has increased from 58 to 84 in the last two weeks.

THUNDERSTORM.—On Thursday morning, at two o'clock, a thunderstorm, accompanied with heavy rain and hail, passed over the metropolis. The rain fell so heavily, that in some places it covered the pavements, owing to the sewers being surcharged.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT is announced as likely to take place about the middle of this month—most probably on the 15th—the annual Ministerial whitebait dinner, which precedes the termination of the session, being given on Saturday the 12th, at Greenwich.

A NEW CHARITY.—A public meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, for the establishment of an asylum for the permanent care of those who, by disease, deformity, or accident, are hopelessly disqualified for the duties of life. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £200.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—It is proposed to place the management of the ventilation of both houses and all the Committee-rooms and other Chambers (except the library of the House of Lords), to which the librarian will attend, under the superintendence of Mr. Goldsborough Gurney. The alterations lately made by him in the ventilation of the House of Commons appear to have given general satisfaction. The cost of lighting the two Houses is as follows:—House of Peers, with its lobbies, 18s. 11d. per hour; House of Commons, with its lobbies, 36s. 11d. per hour.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.—The annual dinner of this company—which is celebrated on the 1st of August, the anniversary of the accession of the Brunswick dynasty to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland—took place on Tuesday, at the Fishmongers'-hall, London-bridge. Mr. Toogood officiated for the Prime Warden, who was prevented by illness from presiding. Amongst the company present were—Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Ernest Bruce, the American Minister, Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, &c. Lord Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were unfortunately prevented from attending. After the usual loyal toasts, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, the Chairman proposed the "Health of her Majesty's Ministers." Sir C. Wood returned thanks. The company separated at a late hour.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We have received from the Rev. Sir Harry Burrard, the following very interesting letter, relative to our account of his accomplished cousin, the late Mrs. Southey:—

Walhampton, Lymington, July 31, 1854.

As a near relative of my ever-to-be-lamented friend, Caroline Ann Southey, I have read with delight your observations upon the purity of her life, &c., &c.

With William Lisle Bowles, I had been intimate for sixty-five years, when we were associates at Trinity College, Oxford. My cousin, Caroline Southey, was the daughter of Captain Bowles, a much-esteemed officer in the service of the East India Company. He married my first cousin, Miss Burrard, sister to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.

I performed the ceremony of marrying Caroline Bowles to my friend Robert Southey—one of the most able, unostentatious, and heavenly-tempered men I ever met with in the course of a long life.

They were on a visit to my self a month after their marriage. He was then very absent in his mind, straying constantly into a wrong bed-chamber, but we never contemplated the sad result with which it pleased the Almighty to afflict him, which rendered my cousin's life for (I think) four years a most unhappy one, augmented by sad family scenes.

But she did her duty by her husband; and on the 20th inst. (when I was in her house) it pleased God to receive her pure spirit in a profound sleep, without pain, without a sigh, or a momentary struggle.

And thus gently, this gentle-thoughted woman and most excellent poetess, whose name will live in our literature, was removed from among us. Where was she buried? at Crosthwaite, with her husband, or at Boldre, made memorable by her own chapters of churchyard poetry in prose?

Government (so the Chancellor of the Exchequer informs us) has no intention of turning out the Royal Academy from its one-half of the present National Gallery; and yet Government, while admitting the great unfitness of the present building for the pictures we possess, is, as yet, undetermined what shall be done with respect to the Kensington site, or the new building which it sees in the dim distance of an uncertain future. We confess we had expected a different kind of answer from Mr. Gladstone, not with respect to the Royal Academy, but with regard to a fitting gallery for our pictures. Mr. Disraeli, when he held the purse-strings of the nation, evinced a sincere sympathy with what we cannot help calling the demands of the nation, for a new National Gallery; but then Mr. Disraeli is up in the history of King Charles I., and his own father's commentaries on that King's reign. He knows, too (no one better), how much the fine arts tend to civilisation, though at times cultivated by very rough professors.

This week has been plentiful of complaints against certain noisy and unknown members of Parliament, who love to resist any vote proposed in the House of Commons for the preservation of our national monuments. As for war-grants and peace-grants, we have had a sad realisation of a well-known line—

Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.

We have seen an Admiral fearful of our successes at sea; and we have a peaceful member of the name of Wise refusing a grant for the restoration of the statue of King Charles I., at Charing-cross, for this very artistic reason, that Charles I. was a bad king. Now, we will not wander into a defence of the man Charles Stuart with such a member as Mr. Wise; but we must own to some surprise at finding any gentleman so unacquainted with what is beautiful in art as to resist a grant of a thousand pounds for the restoration of the finest proportioned pedestal in the world. But Mr. Wise was by himself, as he was beside himself, and the money has been voted.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of 1824, would not admit Lord Byron's body within the walls of Westminster Abbey, though Sir John Cam Hobhouse was ready with the costly fees required by Dean Ireland and his Chapter for sepulture even in Poet's Corner, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster of 1854 will not suffer a statue of Tom Campbell to be erected in the Abbey, because, having his body (heavy fees prepaid), the subscription has been insufficient to do more than pay its able artist for marble and a mason's work. The grave of the author of "Ye Mariners of England" and of "The Battle of the Baltic" cannot be marked for want of two hundred guineas, demanded beforehand by a Dean and Chapter. It is time that the public should take certain public places into its own care. Let us purchase Hampstead-heath for ourselves and for unborn generations; and, as this Dean and his Prebendaries die out, let us take Westminster Abbey into our own hands. This year we are adding to the popularity of the Dean and Chapter show, by voting part of a large grant for the restoration of the Royal monuments: surely, we should couple our public grant with some public condition. Let Sir William Molesworth look to this.

We were taken the other day over the old apartments of the Royal Academy in Somerset-house, the rooms assigned to that body by King George III., and decorated for them by Sir William Chambers, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cipriani, and others. What a change! They are now the rooms of the very able Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. The Registrar himself sits in the stripped library of the Royal Academy, with its vacant centre ceiling piece (formerly filled by the Theory of Painting, painted for the spot by Sir Joshua Reynolds), and with some few memorials about it, chiefly by Cipriani, showing what it once must have been like. The Great Room, in which the leading glories of our Academical School of Painting have been hung—a room most admirably lighted—is now partitioned into rooms, and commanded by a gallery of clerks recording births, marriages, and deaths: births in red-covered books; marriages in green; and deaths in black. When we contemplate the present use of this building, we cannot help thinking that the bust of Michael Angelo, over the door, is a mistake; and that Michael should be supplanted by a bust of Malthus or Miss Martineau—or with busts, in profile, of both—

Billing.

Like Philip and Mary, on a shilling.

Perhaps Major Graham will not think our suggestion altogether out of place.

The great West-end publishers have adopted the early-closing movement on Saturdays. At three on that day, in the summer months, the West-end houses will be closed. Murray's four o'clock visitors, commemorated by Lord Byron, must meet, on Saturdays, at two—thanks to this very proper movement.

The Princess' Theatre is to be sold by public auction—nay, do not start at our Table Talk, Mr. Kean has nothing to do with the sale. We are not to lose "Marguerite," and the "Courier of Lyons." Mr. Harley is still to delight us with his fun; and the "Storm in a Teacup" will still prove attractive on the same boards. The theatre, however, is for sale: it is advertised among the auction advertisements of the week, with this curious piece of intelligence annexed—that the theatre is let to Mr. Maddox, on lease, at £2600 per annum, and underlet to Mr. Kean at a greater rental.

Let (we are told) the disciples of Walton and Cotton be on the look-out next week for Mr. Pickering's final sale of rare old books. Such examples we observe of father Isaac and dear son Charles—the collection of a life of great opportunities and lavish expense. The sale is at Sotheby's.

The customary parliamentary grant of £1200 a year, to be given by her Majesty's Ministers, in pensions, to persons distinguished in literature, science, and the fine arts, or to the widows and children of such persons, commences this month. It would be a proper and graceful act were Lord Aberdeen to raise the pension of the Ettrick Shepherd's widow from £50 to £100. It is due to the poet—it is due to the widow—it is due to Scotland.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—ENTRANCE TO THE EGYPTIAN COURT FROM THE NAVE, BY THE AVENUE OF LIONS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE EGYPTIAN COURT.

WE resume our Illustrations of the Courts of the Crystal Palace with two Views of those appropriated to the Architecture and Sculpture of Ancient Egypt, thus described in Mr. S. Phillips's admirably-written "Guide-book":—

We approach the Egyptian Court from the Nave by an avenue of lions, cast from a pair brought from Egypt by Lord Prudhoe (the present Duke of Northumberland), and we have before us the outer walls and columns of a temple, not taken from any one particular structure, but composed from various sources, to illustrate Egyptian columns and capitals during the Ptolemaic period, somewhere about 300 years B.C. On the walls are coloured sunk-reliefs showing a King making offerings or receiving gifts from the gods. The capitals or heads of the columns are palm and lotus leaved; some showing the papyrus in its various stages of development, from the simple bud to the full-blown flower. On the frieze above the

columns is a hieroglyphic inscription, stating that "in the seventeenth year of the reign of Victoria, the ruler of the waves, this Palace was erected and furnished with a thousand statues, a thousand plants, &c., like as a book, for the use of men of all countries." This inscription is repeated, with some slight additions, on the frieze of the interior of the Court. On the cornice of both the inside and outside of the Court, are the names of her Majesty and Prince Albert, engraved in hieroglyphic characters, and also winged globes, the symbolic protecting deity of doorways. Entering by the central doorway, on the lintels and sides of which are inserted the different titles of King Ptolemy in hieroglyphics, we find ourselves in the exterior court of a temple in which the multitude assembled; the decorations of the walls are similar to those we saw outside; and it must be borne in mind that the colouring is taken from actual remains in Egypt. On the wall to the left is a large picture copied from the great Temple of Rameses III., or Rameses Mai Amun, at Medinet Haboo, near Thebes, showing the counting of the hands of the slain before the King, who is in his chariot; on the right-hand side of the Court is a representation of a battle-scene,

with the Egyptians storming a fortress. Turning to the left, after examining the eight gigantic figures of Rameses the Great, forming the facade of another temple, we enter the colonnade of an early period, its date being about 1300 B.C. The columns represent eight stems and buds of the papyrus bound together, and are cast from a black granite column bearing the name of Amunoph, now in the British Museum.

Passing on we find ourselves in a dark tomb copied from one at Beni Hassan. It is the earliest piece of architecture in the Crystal Palace, its date being about 1600, B.C. The original tomb is cut in a solid chain of rocks that forms a boundary on the east of the Nile, separating the sandy desert from the fertile valley of the river. Although architectural remains exist in Egypt of a much earlier date than this tomb, it still possesses great value to us, for it may be considered as exhibiting the first order of Egyptian columns, which was employed in constructing buildings at as remote a period as two thousand years before Christ; this fluted column in another respect claims our attention, for there can be but little doubt that it supplied the Greeks with the model of their early Doric.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE EGYPTIAN COURT.—ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF BENI HASSAN.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL MABERLY.

ON Tuesday week, an elegant piece of table plate was presented to Colonel Mabery, the late Secretary to the General Post-office, by a large number of those who, having served under him during his long official career, and who have had frequent occasion to admire the firmness with which he has maintained the discipline necessary to the well-doing of so large an establishment, and the kindness which prevented that discipline from becoming irksome to his brother officers. This may be a proper occasion to remark that the Post-office has hitherto received a very scanty measure of justice at the hands of the public.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO COLONEL MABERLY.

With all its sins of mission and commission, the public is intimately acquainted; but of the amount of work accurately, speedily, and cheaply performed; of the great and beneficial changes silently and expeditiously carried out, those, perhaps, think least who benefit most thereby. The name of Colonel Mabery is known to many only in connection with



REMOVAL OF A GIGANTIC PALM-TREE FROM MESSRS. LODDIGES', AT HACKNEY, TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

bably, no private establishment ever approached the multitudes of rare species, belonging to every cultivable division of the vegetable kingdom. About two years since, the whole of this unique collection was purchased by Sir Joseph Paxton for the Crystal Palace Company. The removal of the vegetable Titans has been an interesting labour, of which the Illustration represents a specimen, in the transit of a gigantic *Latania Borbonica*, or Fan Palm of the Mauritius. This individual tree was once in the collection of the Empress Josephine, at Fontainebleau. It was purchased and brought to England by Thomas Evans, Esq., of Stepney, at whose decease, in 1814, the tree was bought by the Messrs. Loddiges (the plant then being about five feet in height), and it remained in their palm-house until its removal on the 27th ult. The tree is now about fifty feet high, and weighs upwards of a ton; it is planted in a box, eight feet square, of solid earth. This ponderous mass, weighing fifteen tons, was removed to Sydenham as follows. It was first strongly encased in timber with iron bracings, and shored up on either side. A carriage of sufficient strength, and weighing seven tons, was then placed underneath, and thus the luxuriant load was drawn through the streets by thirty-two of Messrs. Young's finest horses.

The progress of this stupendous plant through the metropolis, and

missing or dead letters; and but few reflect that, during his term of office, greater changes have been carried out in his than in any other department of the public service; and that great revolution, exactitude, and administrative ability must have been required from and displayed by him. The present testimonial is a tribute to a retired public officer, from those who have no longer anything to hope or to fear from him; and, whilst the many benefits which the postal administration has conferred on the public, will be regarded as proofs of Colonel Mabery's ability, the present he has just received is a sure token that he has been no less kind than able; and has known both how to command respect, and how to inspire regard.

The Plate, which has been executed by Messrs. Smith, Nichol-

son, and Co., of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, consists of a twin stem, the branches of which support lights or glass dishes. At the base are figures of Justice, Wisdom, and Commerce; and one of the faces of the tripod bears a representation of the centre of the façade of the General Post Office.

REMOVAL OF A GIGANTIC PALM-TREE

(*LATANIA BORBONICA*)

FROM MESSRS. LODDIGES' TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE unrivalled collection of exotic plants possessed by Messrs. Loddiges, at Hackney, was prized as one of the "lions" in the neighbourhood of London for nearly a century. Its founder, Conrad Loddiges, was a native of Hanover, who came over to England about the year 1760, and took a small nursery at Hackney, then belonging to John Busch, who was summoned from this country by the Empress Catherine of Russia to lay out her garden. At Hackney, Conrad Loddiges carried on business as a nurseryman for nearly seventy years, and introduced many of the plants now most common in our gardens; such as the rhubarb, rhododendron, aucuba, and dahlia. He was succeeded by his two sons, who applied themselves more especially to give a scientific character to their large collection of plants, and to the business generally; for which purpose collectors were employed in most parts of the world to send home whatever was rare and interesting to the botanist; and pro-

the effect of the broad foliage—sometimes sweeping the three-story windows of the houses—will not be easily forgotten. The tree arrived safely at the Crystal Palace during the evening, to be placed among the other tropical plants.

"THE OLD CHATEAU."

WE present our readers with an Illustration of the last scene of Mr. S. Coyne's new play at the Haymarket. For this striking *dénouement*, the previous portions of the drama seem to have been constructed—all conduct naturally to this catastrophe. An innocent wife, suspected by her husband, having thoroughly justified herself, at an interview brought about without her knowledge at "the Old Chateau," with a lover; nothing remains but that the *Othello* of the scene should countermand the orders that he has given to an accomplice to shoot the offending young man. He, however, falls a victim to his own contrivance. As throughout the piece, the conduct of the unfortunate husband has been, except in this one particular, irreproachable, his premature death under such circumstances is calculated to excite the utmost compassion, while the utmost indignation is felt for the *Jago* tempter. These are the only



MISS REYNOLDS.

MR. HOWE.

MR. H. FARREN.

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE OLD CHATEAU," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

feelings produced on the spectator by the situation. It doubtless required great delicacy on the part of the dramatist to avoid inducing an unworthy sentiment; but, so chaste are the colours in which the heroine is portrayed; so pure is the state of her mind represented throughout; so thoroughly unconnected is she with all the circumstances by which the fatal result is necessitated, that it is impossible to suspect her of any sinister motive. Such a theme we must, however, admit, has serious difficulties; and prudence requires that these should in general be carefully avoided. Mr. Coyne, in encountering them, has proceeded with the utmost caution. The accessories of the scene, as we stated last week, with the ominous atmospheric effects beyond the lattice, and the general character of the old gloomy apartment at dead of night, are in admirable keeping with the pathetic tragedy therein enacted, and do great credit, indeed, to the painter. Aided by such artistic effects, the curtain falls on the action, while the mind of the spectator is in a purely æsthetic state, both as to the incident and its representation, and not at all in a condition to indulge in any curiosity, lying beyond the local situation and the immediate event. However, to those who judge of poetry on conventional grounds, the subject, if not the treatment, requires some apology.

THE GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL AT WINDSOR.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

THE proceedings of the general Courts-Martial, lately held at Windsor, elicited evidence as repugnant to the feelings of the Army, as it proved astonishing to those unconnected with the service. Unjustifiable as was the conduct occasioning the investigation, the public at large should be disabused of the supposition that similar frauds are of frequent occurrence among officers who have the honour to hold her Majesty's commission. Truth is diametrically opposed to so erroneous an idea. Yet the avidity with which the details have been received and commented on, suggest the inference that the case in point is entertained as a system not unusually pursued in barrack life. Nothing can be advanced palliative of dereliction from the characteristics of a gentleman—a term, however desecrated in the present era, conveying a sense jealously guarded by every old soldier, and inculcated on all so designated by the Queen on their first entering the service. Those inclined to cast unmerited odium on the members of a distinguished branch of the State by reason of the inexcusable behaviour of a few, might call to recollection acts of oppression committed by other young men, not under military control, which, though equally free from premeditated malice, produced results more immediately fatal than has fallen to the lot of the parties whose offence is now canvassed. If non-observance of strict rectitude was on every occasion pointed at in reproach, few could evade censure. The consequences arising from publicity would, in that case, be visited on the delinquent, leaving him only to the infliction of disgrace. The reputation of others unconnected with the charge would remain unassailable. But in a body constituted as is the Army, where the *esprit* of the profession is based on discountenancing acts prejudicial to its reputation, the misdeeds of even one is felt as casting a stigma on the whole. To that sensitive appreciation of its dignity may be traced the estimation in which a British officer is held. How doubly cautious, then, should be the actions of every man during his military career, not alone for the sake of his individual reputation, but also to avert the onus which in some degree must indisputably attach to his brethren in arms, by his deviating from the bearing of a gentleman. The cause of the recent Courts-Martial is traceable to that most pernicious of evils—play: a habit, which, according to Locke, “leaves no satisfaction behind, and in no instance profits either body or mind.” Fatally destructive as the vice ever proves when indulged in private life, it becomes a perfect curse when engrafted on a regiment. Other species of libertinism may have their sway, when, possibly, by repletion, disgust will arise, eventually eradicating the disease. But the confirmed gambler, infatuated with the baneful excitement, pertinaciously pursues his downward course, reckless of impending ruin, which sooner or later is sure to track his career. The injuries inflicted on a corps by the admission of such a character are incalculable. Debased himself, he exerts every method of persuasion to enslave the uninitiated into the vortex of the seductive allurements. In brief space the harmony of the regiment is destroyed, long-standing friendships become severed, discipline is undermined, until at last dishonest practices are resorted to, annihilating the faintest vestige of self-respect. Had not this humiliating propensity been fostered by those who have attained so unenviable a notoriety, their future might have passed unshadowed by the remembrance of transgressions, embittering each hour of existence. The difficulties inseparable from the position of a commanding officer are great, and sometimes onerous in the extreme; yet, without resorting to a discreditable system of espionage, it appears incomprehensible how laxity in morals can be countenanced by the juniors, without coming to the knowledge of their superiors. In well-regulated regiments gambling could not be tolerated for a second. On conviction of the fact, the offender would be subjected to severe animadversion and reproof; but, if that failed to enforce discontinuance in error, removal from the corps would incontestably follow. Circumstances may arise which the authority of the Colonel may not be enabled immediately to control; but perseverance in evil cannot for long evade observation; and the sooner a black sheep is separated from the flock, the more beneficial will it prove to those yet uncontaminated by bad example. Whist-tables are constantly laid out in the ante-rooms of regiments, after mess, affording a rational amusement for those who prefer harmless recreation to prolonged sitting after dinner, or the solitude of their own barrack-rooms—particularly if stationed in some dull country quarter. On such occasions, gambling is unheard of: the game is frequently played without stakes; or, if money is risked, the sum ventured is so insignificant as to render it, in a pecuniary view, perfectly immaterial to either party who wins. Regimental mess and ante-rooms assimilate in every respect with the dining and drawing apartments of a private gentleman. It was not there that the scenes proved to have been acted at Windsor occurred, but in that portion of the barracks allotted for the individual occupancy of the officers. The full particulars have been too openly desecrated on to require repetition here. The result of the General Courts-Martial must leave an indelible impression on every one, directly or indirectly compromised in the transaction. It will impart a salutary lesson to young officers who, listening to plausible arguments, may be tempted to the commission of ungentlemanly acts; and, finally, it may confidently be hoped that the much-to-be-regretted example of the principals will protect every regiment in the service from the all-destroying demon—PLAY.

THE NEW ACT ON GAMBLING-HOUSES.—On Tuesday the new act for the suppression of gambling-houses came into operation. Suspected houses can be entered, and persons obstructing the entry of the police by bolts, bars, chains, or any other contrivance, may be fined £100, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months. The circumstance of obstruction is to be evidence of the place being a common gambling-house. Persons apprehended giving false names or addresses, may be fined £50, or imprisoned for a month. The penalty on keeping a common gaming-house, under this act, is £500, or twelve months' imprisonment. A new feature in this act is the power given to magistrates to examine on oath any of the parties apprehended, and if they refuse to give evidence, to deal with them as other witnesses. Persons giving evidence to be indemnified. Half of the pecuniary penalty to go to the informer, and half to the parish. An appeal is given to the Quarter Session.

A BRAVE HUNGARIAN.—During the siege of Silistria, the Russians, in order to dislodge the Arnouts from their ditch in front of the Arab Tabia, carried their own trenches within a few yards from that paltry defence, which was formidable only because the bravest men that ever lived held it. So near was the Russian ditch that the engineers threw the earth by shovels into the Arnout ditch. This was effected with an enormous loss to the besiegers. On one occasion a Major Emmena, a gigantic Hungarian, issued from the ditch, leaning on the pole of a wagon, and challenged the Russians in the other ditch to come out and fight him. They accepted the challenge by taking hold of one of his legs, and endeavoured to drag him into their quarters; but the Arnouts took hold of his other leg, and pulled him in their direction, while Major Emmena, utterly unconcerned, flourished his heavy pole and laid it on the Russians. Skulls were cracked and bones broken wherever that formidable weapon descended, and thus being freed from his assailants the Arnouts drew Major Emmena over. That gallant officer's life was saved on this occasion, only to be lost on another. Three days after the heroic combat in the Arnout ditch, the Russians dispatched two of their formidable storming columns of eight battalions each against the Arab Tabia, not by the mere physical weight of these masses, forced their way in. A hand-to-hand engagement ensued in the interior of the Tabia, when the Turks fought with the fury of madmen and the agility of serpents. The Russians meanwhile sought to secure the cannon. Perhaps they meditated a retreat, and wished to carry off at least some trophies from Silistria. They had ropes with them, which they tied to one of the pieces, and then commenced pulling it through the embrasure into the ditch below. Major Emmena saw the attempt, rushed up to the gun, and held it back. A Russian officer, almost equal in size and strength to the Hungarian, attacked and wounded Major Emmena just as he was cutting the ropes. The two strong men then turned against each other. They fought and fell.—Letter from Silistria.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

MUNICH, 25th July, 1854.

I HAVE found here an unexpected illustration of the power of the moral sentiments and intellect to govern and reform criminals, without using the lash or any severe punishments, and also irrespective of all theory or system. Herr Regierungsrath Obermaier is the Governor of the criminal prison of this city, and has under his charge above 600 of the worst male convicts collected from all the districts of Bavaria. Their sentences extend from eight to twelve years' imprisonment, and some of them for life. Their crimes have generally been attempts to murder, murder with extenuating circumstances, or highway robbery. A more unpromising collection of convicts could scarcely be imagined; and yet here there are no separate cells, no severe discipline, no paid superintendents, except a turnkey to each ward, whose station is outside the door, and who does not see into the apartment. The prisoners are collected in workshops, to the number of ten, twenty, or thirty, according to the size of the room; for the prison is merely an old cloister, and they labour each in a trade, under the superintendence of one of themselves. They sleep in similar groups, and have each a separate bed, a straw mattress, two very clean white sheets, a pillow, and a white blanket.* In winter there is a large stove in each sleeping-room, and also in each workshop. They eat in common, take exercise in the yards in common; and, in short, are under no perceptible restraint, except the prison bars and walls; and look much more like men working quietly in different branches of production, in a great manufactory, than a collection of desperate criminals undergoing penal sentences. They card wool and flax, spin both, dye the wool, weave both, and dress both the linen and woollen cloth, so as to complete them for use. There are tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths' workshops; and in none of them is any intelligence, except that of the convicts themselves, employed either to teach or superintend. The bars on the window are so slight, and so many tools are intrusted to the convicts, that escape could be easily accomplished, for outside there is only one soldier, and he cannot see a fourth of the windows; yet the culprits do not break the prison; they obey cheerfully, they work diligently; and there is an air of mental calmness about them, that is truly extraordinary. Of course they differ in mental condition, and moral expression, as their brains and training vary; but I mean to say that there is a moral calmness even in individuals with the worst brains, and a soft moral and intellectual expression in those who have the best brains, and been longest in prison, that speaks unequivocally of the success of their treatment.

How has all this been accomplished? By the genius of one man, Herr von Obermaier; I say genius, because it appears to me that he, and such men as Mr. Nash, in London, and Candidat Wicher at Hamburg, who are able, by the mere influence of their moral and intellectual faculties, to tame, guide, and instruct the rudest and most brutal of their countrymen, indicate a mental power, original, effective, and beneficent, which works independently of rules, and cannot be communicated, and which may, therefore, be regarded as genius for the moral government of men. Be this as it may, I proceed to explain his method of treatment.

“How do you,” said I, “deal with a rough, passionate, proud, determined character, who spurns your authority, and means to defy you if he can?” “Every prisoner,” he replied, “is brought before me on his entrance, and I converse with him. I ask him if his father or mother be alive; if he has a wife and children, brothers or sisters? And how they must feel degraded by his crime and sentence. I appeal to him through them; I tell him that I am his friend and not his enemy. That I regard him as sent to me to be reformed, and not merely to be punished. I explain to him the rules of the house, and tell him that they are all calculated for the improvement of the prisoners; that if he will be my friend I shall be his; and that suffering and misery will overtake him here only in consequence of his own fault. The rudest natures,” he continued, “can rarely resist such an appeal. The big tears often roll down cheeks that were never wet with weeping before, and I soon make them feel that my words are not speeches, but the expression of actual things. I give the new-comer into the charge of the superintendent of the department for which he is most fitted, and recommend him to his care as his friend and adviser; and I appeal to the other men in his behalf. Should the new convict, as frequently happens, not believing in the reality of the law of kindness, begin to behave ill to his fellow-convicts, they soon check him and set him right. The public spirit among them is in favour of obedience and steady conduct, and they say to him, ‘That conduct will not do here: Herr von Obermaier is our friend, and we shall not allow you to act contrary to the rules of the house.’”

“But,” said I, “at night are not all abominations practised, or how do you restrain them?” “You see,” said he, “that there is a space between each bed; an overseer, one of themselves, whom I can thoroughly trust, is on watch all night with a bright light burning in every room, and every offence is observed and reported to me. I use persuasion with the offender—punish him by withholding part of his food, or depriving him of some other enjoyment—and he generally gives up his misconduct. When the general spirit of the men is directed towards virtue, an individual finds it extremely difficult to persevere in vice in the face of their condemnation.”

“Have you any rewards for good conduct?”—“Yes; the men are paid for their labour; a certain sum is deducted for their food, which is wholesome and nourishing, including meat three times a week; they are allowed to spend a certain sum in extra comforts, if they please; and a third portion is allowed to accumulate as a means of support at their discharge.”

“What percentage return to this or other prisons after expiry of their sentences here?”—“Out of thirteen hundred, eleven hundred have been reformed.” “Have you any moral staff to assist you?”—“Only a schoolmaster and a chaplain.” From all I could learn, these perform only their official duties, and he himself is the sole governor, guide, judge, and friend of the prisoners.

* The sleeping-rooms are overcrowded, and there is no provision for proper ventilation; the consequence is, great sickness and mortality.

“I see,” said I, “that this establishment is penetrated to the core, and in every department, by your spirit. Are there any young men sent to you by the Government, to imbibe it from you, so as to be able to carry on the good work when age shall have impaired your powers?”—“No: foreigners come here and inquire into my plan—many such come—but here I am nobody; the Ministers grudge the expense; and many persons complain that I make the prisoners too happy. Nobody thinks it an honourable thing to manage a prison; and, when I die”—a shrug of the shoulders finished the sentence.

I told him of Pentonville and the English prisons. “I know all about them,” said he: “I have considered their merits in a pamphlet, ‘Die Verhandlungen über Gefängnisreform, &c., oder die Einzelhaft mit ihren Folgen.’ Read it, and you will understand my views.”

I have read it, and find that he condemns the principle of vengeance or punishment, the lash, the separate system, and all inflictions calculated to embitter the prisoner's life. He maintains that criminals cannot be improved by severity, and that an enlightened spirit of humanity, emanating from the governor and through every individual of the prison, will supply the most perfect guarantee for obedience, diligence, and individual morality that can be procured. “If once,” says he, “the prison is pervaded by a sound public opinion, and the desire of improvement has gained the ascendancy, then the reformed penitents (Büsser, for he avoids the word convicts), become such powerful instruments of further improvement that complete security in every department, and for every individual, is established; a security so great that one cannot expect always to find the like of it beyond the walls of the prison. “When,” he adds, in large print, “the whole system of a prison is founded on humanity, the most unbounded confidence in the overseers is the natural consequence, loyalty to the general good speedily becomes the object of all, and when this has once been established, gross excesses, scandalous behaviour, and brutality are no longer to be apprehended; in general, they are no longer possible, and become exceptions very rarely occurring.”

Here, then, we have a prison without classification of prisoners, without a staff of moral superintendents, without the prospect of abridged confinement as a reward for good conduct, without the lash, the solitary cell, the tread-mill, the crank-wheel, pious visitors, or any of the other appliances regarded as indispensable elements of prison discipline in England, and the place of them all is supplied by the enlightened humanity of one man!

Herr Obermaier is apparently between fifty and sixty years of age, of military aspect, and quite a gentleman in manners and station. He has been many years employed in the prison department. He is of middle stature, well made, has a brain of full average size, largely developed in the moral and intellectual regions, with a moderate base. His temperament is nervous, sanguine, bilious. He is distinguished by a soft, kind, true, yet firm manner; a clear, active, penetrating intellect; an unpretending earnestness; and, when he finds that he is appreciated, his eye glistens with touching flashes of moral enthusiasm that commend him to one's love and esteem.

What conclusion, then, can be drawn from this example? In my opinion only one:—that the spirit of enlightened humanity is the most effective instrument of prison discipline; the cheapest and the safest for the public, and the best adapted to reform offenders. But I do not say that, in the hands of every man, it is capable, without rules or assistance, of producing such results as I have here described. Herr Obermaier is, in his own department, what George Bidder was in calculation, Arkwright and Stephenson in mechanical invention, what Shakspeare was in poetry—a man inspired by nature to do things which common men cannot accomplish, and to do them by a kind of practical instinct, the exact operation of which he cannot explain. But a man of an analytic and instructed intellect may observe the great principles which such geniuses are seen to follow, and the means by which they carry them into practice; and he may teach these to minds congenial to theirs; although not so highly gifted in self-originating power. We must observe and judge of the circumstances also under which these moral phenomena appear. In Bavaria there are no large manufacturing towns, and the self-determining action engendered by free institutions is unknown. The Bavarian criminals, therefore, differ considerably from the English in character. Herr Obermaier told me that the great majority of them have come to him grossly ignorant and very ill brought up; and that they have become criminal under the influence of drink, passion, or evil example. I saw great varieties in the forms and sizes of their brains. Some are almost cretins, and, to some extent, idiotic; others have large animal and intellectual, with deficient moral organs; others have large animal, with both the moral and intellectual organs deficient; while a very considerable number have the three regions—animal, moral, and intellectual—equally and pretty fairly developed. These constitute the elements by which the prison is ruled. Herr Obermaier exerts an influence on these men of the most powerful and beneficent character, and attaches them to himself and to the cause of order and virtue by that moral charm and practical administrative talent which he so largely possesses. The reflecting intellect is higher in the German race than in the English; and in prisoners it is also distinguishable. They are less impulsive, less opinionative, and calculate consequences better. In temperament, also, they are more lymphatic, and they have been accustomed to institutions in which the priest, the King, and the law, rule supreme, and subjects only obey. Grumbling and resistance are not allowed to Bavarians at large, and prisoners do not feel themselves so much aggrieved by command and restraint as an English thief and robber, accustomed to a lawless and reckless life, naturally does. There were about a dozen of men working in chains, with iron balls at their feet. They had very low brains; but even they were quiet; and the chains were part of their sentences, and not imposed in prison. On the contrary, Herr Obermaier had diminished the weight of both chains and iron balls, so as still to comply with the law, while he mitigated its severity. In the prison, also, the men were carding wool, and spinning flax with the hand, not because the Governor was unacquainted with machinery, but because he found it difficult to give employment to so many individuals, if he substituted mechanism for manual labour, and he reckoned useful employment an indispensable element of success. Finally, the hours of labour, of meals, of exercise, and instruction were so judiciously arranged as to combine continuity of application with change of occupation, and thus to avoid at once dissipation of interest and ennui from monotony.

Without, therefore, supposing that the system here pursued may be successfully transferred to England, and that it will work equally well in the hands of English Prison Governors and on English criminals, all that I should recommend would be that its spirit should be adopted, and wrought out in good faith, under modifications suited to English circumstances.

Knowing how deep an interest you take in this department of human suffering, I trust to your excusing the great length of this epistle, and

I remain, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

GEO. COMBE.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

R. HAMILTON, Edinburgh, dealer in railway shares. A. TURNBULL, Glasgow, miller.
W. ANDERSON, junior, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturer. J. SOMERVILLE, Glasgow,
hosier. J. DUNLOP, Ayton, Berwickshire, draper.

On the 2d inst., in Parky-street, the Viscountess Newark, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Keny Villa, Moracay-street, Mrs. Edward Ansell, of a daughter.
At Bogota, New Granada, on the 31st of May last, the wife of George Baylis Child, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Frydenham, the wife of S. Laing, Esq., M.P., of a son.
On the 31st ult., at Crayford, the wife of S. MacGregor, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., the Viscountess Guillemaux, of a son and heir.
On the 31st ult., in Grosvenor-square, the wife of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., of a daughter.
At Argyl House, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. T. C. Brown, Mr. William Hornblow, of Manchester, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Rogers, late of Eaton-square, and Batters'- Nurseries

On the 27th ult., at St. Matthews, Hixton, by the Rev. John Vaughan, D.C.L., James Kayes, Esq. of West Ham Abbey, Essex, to Laura Helen, only daughter of J. W. Jewitt.

On the 27th ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, York, by the Rev. E. J. Raines, Incumbent, Mr. Matthew Francis, surgeon, of Sunderland, to Jane Florence, daughter of Mr. Alfred E. Reynolds, of the above city.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. J. B. Richards, of Gladestray, Hereford, Brinley Richards, Esq., of Torrington-street, Russell-square, to Harriet, youngest daughter of William Banting, Esq., of the Terrace, Kensington.

On the 1st inst., at Culick House, Newburgh, by the Rev. J. Anderson, D.D., uncle of the bride, son-in-law of the late Rev. Henry Middleton, Vicar of Barton Slacey, Hants.

On the 16th May, at Cheribon, Java, by the Rev. A. C. Van Marseevoen, H. J. L. Van

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., on board the West Indian Mail Packet, off Southampton, of fever, on her return to England, Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard Bligh, Esq., Barrister at-Law, and third daughter of the late William Bligh, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, aged 63.

On the 17th ult., at Sussex-place, Kensington, deeply regretted, Augusta, third daughter of William Andrews, Esq., late of Kingston, Jamaica.

On the 2-th inst., at Westwood House, near Colchester, Emily, the beloved wife of Charles Rooke, Esq., and e'dest daughter of the late Colonel Watson, formerly of the 3rd Dragoons.
On the 1st inst., K. Murchison, Esq., formerly Governor of Penang and Singapore, brother of Sir R. L. Murchison, and Sir J. Murchison.

On the 2d inst., Charlotte Mary, wife of St. John Bayley, Esq., aged 53.
On the 30th ult., Marie Harriette, only child of the Hon. S. and Lady Harriette Cowper.
On the 29th ult., at an advanced age, the Hon. Lady Bedingfield, relict of Sir R. Beding-

On Friday the 21st ult., Francis Mills, Esq., at his residence in St. James's Park, carried an ineffectual trial of Harrogate waters, this accomplished gentleman was suddenly carried off by a fit of apoplexy, aged 61. A small collection of choice pictures, proved his skill as a tra-

connoisseur, and innumerable contributions to the periodical press, exhibited the talents of the elegant scholar and man of sound social and instructive information. Mr. Mills was highly esteemed by the numerous circle among whom he moved; was one of the founders of the (Saville Club, and his death is sincerely lamented by many warm friends.

At Mussorie, East India, on the 23rd May last, aged 43, Major Thomas Riddell, of the Bengal Army, and Joint Cantonment Magistrate at Cawnpore, fourth son of the late Thomas Riddell, Esq., Camleston, Roxburghshire.

WRECK OF THE "DOURO" STEAM-SHIP.

(From a Singapore Correspondent)

ONE of the fine steam-ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

the *Douro*, has just been wrecked under the following distressing circumstances on her voyage from Hong-Kong to Singapore. On the night of May 21, the *Douro* encountered a typhoon, in which she lost

On May 24, the *Doan* encountered a typhoon, in which she lost her funnel and boats, and was wrecked on the north shoal of the Paracels, a group of islands and shoals in the China Sea, as shown in the

accompanying illustration:—
The following is a detailed account of the wreck by another of the passengers of the vessel:—

We left Hong-Kong, with the mails and passengers, for England, on May 22nd, at two p.m., with fine weather and a fresh breeze, from N.E.,

making a capital run for the first forty-eight hours. A heavy sea then began to set in, with more wind, which gradually increased to a typhoon, on the night of the 24th: we were in the midst of it. Our life-boats were

washed away, sails blown from the yards, and eventually our funnel blown overboard. This was about one a.m. of the 25th. The engines were stopped, and the ship lay to very well until daylight, the gale rapidly

moderating. The captain deemed it advisable to bear up for Hong-Kong, which was accordingly done, and the day spent in repairing damages, shifting sails, disconnecting the screw, &c. At noon by observation we

were in lat. 15°51' N., long. 110°13' E., course steered N. by E., afternoon. Shortly after midnight we were all startled from sleep by feeling the ship grating on the rocks, and very soon bumping heavily and the sea

washing over her. The foremast was cut away, and we soon became a helpless wreck, but getting more firmly fixed on the rocks, as each sea struck her. We anxiously awaited daylight, which, when it came, showed

us our position on a reef, without any land in sight. This we concluded to be the north shoal of the Paracels (which proved to be correct by observation at noon), distant from the nearest land, Woody

THE accompanying portrait of this charming young singer, who has been the great attraction of the Opéra Comique at the St. James's

Brevet. — Lieut.-Cols. Bloomfield and T. Foster to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Capts. J. H. Garner and F. De Visme to be Majors in the Army. Brevet Majors J. H. Garner and F. De Visme to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army. Brevet Cols. A. W. Torrens and T. L. Goldie to be Brigadier-Generals with the Army.

STAFF.—Brevet Col. J. F. S. Clarke to be Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Army serving in Turkey.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 23.

BANKRUPTS.
J. HUMPHREY, Darling, Spence, Jackson, H. ANDERSON, J. ...

—A. BUCKLEY, painter, Surrey, Putney.—H. ANKINSON, bookbinder, manufacturer of carved frames and letterer of paintings.—J. A. BELL, Great Bedford, Essex, hay merchant.—A. BEALE, Lombard-street, patent ocean boat manufacturer.—S. EDWARDS, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, scrivener.—G. H. CRIPPS, Shrewsbury, wine merchant.—J. AYNNARD, Queens-road, West-Charter, Bristol, wine and spirit merchant.

LAGETT Leadenhall-street, patent ocean float manufacturer.—J. PRAIT, Manufacturer, Leadenhall and Fenchurch-street.—T. WATSON, Folsdon, Suffolk, shoemaker and hatter. R. KIRK, 17, Broad-street, Manchester, leather and bookbinder.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1

W. MATTHEWS Cottage-road, Paddington.—S. ZAGURY, Cullum-street, City, merchant.
S. S. HITCHCOCK, Blackmore, Essex, maltster.—G. HOWES, Mortimer-road, Kingsland.

resed traveller.—F. SMITH, Standon, Hertfordshire, miller.—C. CHURCH, London, book, ink, keeper.—P. TAYLOR, Manchester, millwright.—H. BART, Hales, Lancashire, cloth merchant.—W. MARIN, jun., Manchester, provision dealer.—J. SELL, Glasgow, fishmonger and Bristol, paper maker.—H. SWIRE, Shipton, Yorkshire, and J. L. GOSWELL, London, bookseller.

hex, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers.—J. SMITHSON, Maltby, Yorkshire, cooper.
T. ROBINSON, Hexham, Northumberland, currier.—H. BROWNENTT, Liverpool, mer-
chant.—W. ATHERTON, Liverpool, merchant.

B. A. BURTON and H. M. BURTON, John's place, Southwark, engineers.

(Continued from page 114.)

formed in Halévy's operas "Le Val d'Andorre" and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine." These were her first appearances on the stage. Dissatisfied with her position at the Opéra Comique, where she had a salary of only 2500 francs (£100 sterling) a year, and no other employment, she left that theatre, and accepted an engagement at Brussels at eight times the amount. M. Charles Hanssens, the eminent composer and *chef d'orchestre* (well known in our London musical circles), who went to Paris for the purpose of hearing her, perceived her merits better than M. Perrin had done, and was the origin of this engagement, and the agent in effecting it. During two years her success at Brussels was most brilliant. An offer from Lyons, however, of 3000 fr. (£120) per month was not to be rejected. In that important city, which has been called "l'émule de Paris," in its cultivation of letters and the arts, Madame Cabel may be said to have reached that eminence which again roused the interest of the metropolis; and the manager of the Théâtre Lyrique persuaded her to accept a liberal engagement at that house—the third musical theatre of the capital. There, in September last, she made her début in Adolphe Adam's opera, "Le Bijou Perdu," with immense success; which, in May last, was further augmented by her performance of *Marie*, in "La Promise," which M. Clapisson wrote expressly for her. Auber and Meyerbeer were present on the first night of this opera, and went behind the scenes to congratulate the young prima donna on her talent and her success.



MADAME MARIE CABEL.—DRAWN BY BAUGHNIET.

In June last the St. James's Theatre was opened for French comic opera, by the company of the Théâtre Lyrique. Their performances are fresh in the memory of the musical public, and have been recorded in our columns. Madame Cabel has not been favourably situated for the full development of her powers. As a member of that company, she has appeared in pieces, belonging to their



THE NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

répertoire, by no means of a high class; and even in the pieces really worthy of her, she has not been adequately supported. But even this has, perhaps, contributed to show the extent of her talent and captivating qualities. In the "Fille du Regiment," in the "Sirène," and in the "Diamans de la Couronne," she excited a degree of enthusiasm, which could not have been exceeded had those fine pieces been played by all the strength of the Opéra Comique. Whatever has been the success of the season, it has been owing to her. Whatever has been achieved, she may say, "Alone I did it!" and her claim will be disputed by no one.

THE NEW UNIFORMS.

We present our readers with an Engraving of a group of officers, attired in the new pattern of clothing, as sealed at the Board in Whitehall, for Light Infantry and Light Cavalry.

Henceforward the staff of the Light Infantry regiments are to wear a shako, light in construction to the one now in use, and more graceful. The small ball, the substitute for the feather, will be retained, and the

number of the regiment will be conspicuously displayed in front. The coat will be a tunic or short frock, scarlet in colour, and double breasted. The collar will be low and open, with embroidered gold lace in crowns and stars, denoting the rank of the officer. For the shoulder belt and breast-plate will be substituted a white patent leather waist-belt, with gilt ornaments in front. Epaulettes and sash will be abolished. The black trousers will be continued for the winter, and the blue for the summer. The new Infantry design is from an English house, Messrs. Moore and Co., of St. James's-street. The new dressing-case, portfolio, and despatch-bag, so highly approved of by the Horse Guards, is from the design of Mr. West, of St. James's-street.

It may be remarked that the change in the Light Cavalry uniform is perfectly German. The new dress, as tested on Saturday last, consists of a rounded tunic, as seen in the Illustration, with a profusion of lace ending in "frogs." The belt will henceforward be worn under the garment. The colour will be as at present—blue. In lieu of the shako, as at present, the head covering will be a felt helmet, with a white plume.

The new dress for the Heavy Cavalry has not yet been decided upon.



WRECK OF "THE DOURO" STEAM-SHIP, ON THE PARACELS, IN THE CHINA SEA.—(SEE PAGE 114)



OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE AT TRAVANCORE.—THE RAJAH'S STATE PROCESSION.

OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE AT TRAVANCORE.

TRAVANCORE, the southernmost State in the west of India, including Cape Comorin, enjoys the most agreeable climate and presents the most picturesque and undulating views of the south of India. It is bordered on the east by the precipitous Ghats, and on the west by the sea. Between these the eye loses itself everywhere in trying to follow the labyrinth of hills of all forms and sizes; some covered with fantastic granite boulders, or, perhaps, by an antique pagoda—others by luxuriant forests. The valleys which separate them, winding like rivers, are chequered by green rice-fields, bordered by cocoa-nut tops. This country is favourably known in Europe by the liberal encouragement given by its Rajah to the cultivation of the arts and sciences. The skillfulness of the native carvers is also appreciated in this country. A splendid example of their work will be remembered in the magnificent ivory throne presented to the Queen by the Rajah of Travancore, and which attracted so much notice at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Travancore is now showing other signs of progression in the construction of bridges and amelioration of routes. The old bridge over the Karamany River, is situated near Trevandrum, the seat of Government; and, at a short distance from it, a New Bridge, more suited to the requirements of the times, has been built, and was opened in great style by his Highness the Rajah, on the 17th December, 1853. Our View shows, near the centre of the bridge, the Rajah's magnificent state car, before which the old regal carriages at Versailles, and the most brilliant of our Lord Mayor's, would have to lower their diminished

heads. The car was followed by the Princes, courtiers, and native officials, in carriages and palanquins, with their attendant hosts of peons, and by a number of elephants in their court costumes. Below, on the bed of the river, were a troop of elephants, that joined with the cannon and the multitudes around in proclaiming their loud rejoicings. In the front were the Body Guards, the Rajah's Brigade, and the leading elephant, carrying his Highness's flag. Only part of the Body Guard is seen in our view; the rest of the procession is lost in the grove of cocoa-nut trees, and behind the Pavilion, where Lieut.-General Cullen, the British Resident, and other Europeans, shared in the ceremony, and waited on his Highness the Rajah.

The Bridge, though not large, is an earnest of that progress so necessary in India for the development of its resources. As such it merited the honours bestowed on the opening by the Rajah and the British Resident.

It is to be hoped that the Government of his Highness will persevere in their career of improvement: as far as the Rajah and the British Resident are concerned, everything is to be expected. The former is well versed in European science, and is himself an excellent practical chemist. His zeal for the promotion of science has been emphatically exhibited by the liberal scale on which he has for many years maintained a complete Astronomical and Magnetical Observatory; and we understand that a second station for the study of magnetical and meteorological phenomena is now in course of erection on the highest peak of the Ghats in Travancore. The latter, during a long residence in India, has bestowed his spare time in scientific ob-

servation of all kinds, including useful barometrical levellings of the greater part of India. His encouragement to all scientific works in Travancore, we believe, has been of the greatest moment. We hope to hear again from Travancore.

OPENING OF THE GANGES CANAL.

THIS stupendous work is hailed by the people of India as one of the grandest improvements yet effected by European civilisation and enterprise; and its completion has been accordingly attended with great rejoicing and congratulation.

The Canal was opened, with impressive ceremony, at half-past six a.m. on the 8th of April, when high and low, European and Asiatic, Christian and Heathen, for once co-operated in the same public object.

The Christian part of the community repaired to an enclosure set apart for the purpose, and there, under a *Shumeeana*, the inauguration service was performed (according to a form expressly prepared by the Bishop) by the Rev. Messrs. Hamilton, D'Aguilar, and Maddock. A large and attentive congregation of ladies and gentlemen assisted, among whom not the least impressed appeared to be the youthful ruler of Gwalior. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the party, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, ascended the massive staircase in the piers of the aqueduct. Here, amid the stirring strains of a military band, and the still more impressive silence of the myriads of spectators, Mr. Colvin stepped forward, and undid the fastenings and depressed the lever of the nearest gate. The broad majestic flood rushed through the opening. At this moment the



THE GANGES CANAL, AT ROORKEE.

Lieutenant-Governor, taking off his hat, took the lead in a hearty English cheer; and when it seemed stilled at last, it was only to be renewed with greater force than ever. "One cheer more," cried Mr. Colvin, "for Colonel Cautley," and the homage was vehemently given to the hero of the day.

As far as the eye could range, swelled the murmur of the people; frenzy gradually rising till mazy crowds flung bodily into the flood, and ere long the broad channels were full of delirious samplers.

The day was appropriately ended by a dinner laid out in a tastefully-arranged marquee. At the transverse table at the upper end, were seated the Lieut.-Governor, supported by Colonel Cautley, Sir R. Hamilton, General Anson, Sir H. Lawrence, &c. About 100 persons sat down to dinner.

After grace, Mr. Colvin rose and proposed "The Queen: God bless her, and prosper her Empire and her Army." The Chairman then gave "The Governor-General of India;" and, in the course of his address, stated that, when Lord Dalhousie arrived in India, all the plans had been arranged for the vigorous prosecution of the Canal works; but, of the millions and near £100,000 which have up to this date been expended on them, all but £170,000 have been granted under his auspices. No crisis of war has been allowed to obstruct the prompt supply. By Lord Dalhousie, the revised and enlarged estimate amounts to about £1,600,000, on which the Canal, with its branches, are now to be completed, was recommended to the Home authorities, with the expression of his full confidence and satisfaction. Mr. Colvin then proposed "Lieut.-Colonel Cautley, and the Officers of the Ganges Canal," for which Colonel Cautley returned thanks, gracefully referring to the co-operation of Mr. Thomson, Sir Robert Hamilton, and other gentlemen associated with him in the great work. The party then broke up. A dinner was likewise given by Colonel Cautley to the overseers and other subordinates of the Canal department.

The great event of the day was announced to the Governor-General by electric telegraph; the time of transit (930 miles distant) being 47 min. 20 sec. His Excellency replied—"I have rejoiced over your message. All honour to Colonel Cautley, Dalhousie."

A very interesting account of the great work has been drawn up by Captain Baird Smith, and published in English, Oordoo, and Hindi. It commences with reference to the Mogul Emperors, and the improvements effected on them by the British Government to the renewal and great extension of their utility. The result has been that "great tracts of country, once desert and liable to perish every year from the want of rain, the crops that were liable to perish every year from the want of rain, are now secure, and every man on the banks of the canals can sleep soundly without dreaming of the loss of his year's toil because showers do not fall, and he knows that his family is sure of bread, even though the rains should fail altogether. But it was only in a small part of these extensive provinces that such a fortunate condition of security and comfort had been established. Narrow tracts east and west of the Jumna, a small area in the Deyrah Doon, and a portion of Kohlikund east of the Ganges, only had been protected from the scourge of drought by rivers having been used to supply channels of irrigation and give fertility to the thirsty land. The rest of these rich provinces were open to devastation by an accidental failure of the monsoon. The great leading motive, therefore, by which the British Government was led to sanction the Ganges Canal in the first instance, and to carry it forward, from its commencement to its close, with all the resources in men, money, and materials that could be procured, was to secure to its people in the country between the rivers Gangee and Jumna an immunity from the pains and losses that famine brings with it. This country is inhabited by nearly six millions of souls; it is thickly covered with villages occupied by industrious agricultural communities dependent on the soil for their daily bread. Many towns and cities are scattered over its surface and filled with active merchants, and to preserve all these people, with their wives and children, in security and comfort, it is above all things needful that the products of the soil should be secured, and under an Indian sun, and with Indian systems of culture, an abundant supply of water is the first want of the Zemindar; such a supply the Ganges Canal will bring to the boundary pillars of nearly every Rukba in these provinces."

The improvement of the land and its revenue are of course the principal objects of such an undertaking, but they are not the only ones. The canal is to be navigable throughout. "The main channel and every branch, will receive boats to carry the merchandise of Calcutta and Benares and Mirzapoor to the inland towns of the Doab. The north-west provinces will be linked for commercial purposes with Bengal. The products of Europe and other foreign countries across the ocean will find their way by a continuous water carriage to the sea-shore to the base of the Himalayas. The agency of water is thus enlisted for the general good; and the time is not far distant when that of fire will also be added to it, and the people of these provinces will see not only the boat on the Canal but the steam-engine on the rail; and the electric wire will soon be stretched from city to city between the central points, and the farthest frontiers of British India.

Another object is the improvement of the drainage, and this the works are admirably calculated to effect. It is hoped, moreover, that the sanitary condition of the country traversed by the Canal and its branches will be improved rather than deteriorated.

The course of the Canal is divided into three sections: the first includes the line through the most difficult tract of country, from the head of the channel at Hurdwar down to Roorkee, where the greatest surplus slope is to be disposed of; and the drainage from the Sewalik range at right angles to the course of the Canal, is with great difficulty provided for.

The most remarkable of those works is the Solani aqueduct—an earthen embankment about three miles in length, protected throughout with masonry walls having ghauts on their water faces for the convenience and comfort of the people; and, secondly, of a masonry bridge of fifteen arches, each of fifty feet span, giving a water way of 750 feet to the Solani river, over which the Canal is thus carried. This is said to be the largest work of the kind in the world, and it has cost the Government thirty lacs of rupees; while the amount expended on the upper section of the works, from Hydrwar to Roorkee, has been nearly seventy lacs.

Roorkee, at the lower extremity of this division of the Canal, is engrained in the accompanying Illustration. It has sprung into importance since the Canal works were commenced, and bids fair to be one of the busiest of the stations in the North-Western Provinces. The great mass of building occupying the high land on the right of the Canal, is the Roorkee Factory. Here, a steam-engine drives saw-mills, planing-machines, punching machines, lathes, and other apparatus. The front building, with its clock and tower, is the Model-room—where steam pile-engines, iron roofs, bridges, &c., denote the intelligent dexterity at which the Roorkee workmen have already arrived. On the lower levels, buildings for an iron-foundry, a mathematical instrument shop, store and show-rooms are rapidly advancing towards completion.

One grand object which Government has had in view in organizing this premissing establishment is, that it should act as a school of industry for the native workmen.

On the opposite side of the station is the new "Roorkee College of Civil Engineering," rapidly approaching completion. Here commissioned officers and soldiers, pupils of the European seminaries, of the Government Colleges, and of the humble village schools, receive instruction. A library, a museum, an observatory, a printing-press department, engraving on wood and copper, and lithography, are either in existence or in contemplation; and the educational machinery of the College will, in the course of time, become as complete as that of like establishments in Europe.

Along the second division of the Canal from Roorkee to Nanook, the latter place being about 180 miles from the head, the course of the channel is so directed as to encounter the least possible opposition from the great drainage lines of the country. On both banks along the whole of this line, plantations of useful trees have been formed, and at every first-class chok there is a grafted mango-garden. Milestones mark the distance, and at almost every bridge there is ghaut accommodation for bathers.

At Nanook the Canal divides into two separate and independent terminal lines, one joining the Ganges at Cawpore, the other the Jumna at Etayah.

The preceding details will suffice to give a popular impression of the extent and dimensions of the Ganges Canal. To sum up the whole in a single sentence—The total length of channel navigable throughout, including the trunk and terminal lines, with the great branches, is nearly 890 miles; along which are distributed 17 dams or escapes; 202 bridges; 297 inlets for local or minor drainage; 16 falls for regulating the slope; 31 locks and navigable channels; 282 Hajbaha heads for irrigation; 10 miles of public bathing ghauts; 49 first-class, and 120 second-class choks for the shelter of the establishments; 6 workshops; and lastly, the great aqueduct across the Solani river.

"It is very obvious," says the *Agra Messenger*, "that now, at all events, the reproach has been taken away that, if the English were driven out of India, they would leave no marks of their presence except the fragments of their broken beer-bottles. The Grand Trunk Road might be covered with jungle, the Electric Telegraph disappear entirely from the face of the country, but the Ganges Canal, with its massive piles of masonry, will testify to the character of our rule a thousand years hence, as it does to-day."

The direct results to the Government will be in water-rents, transit-duties, and miscellaneous items of revenue; and these, with the contingent or indirect returns, are anticipated at fourteen per cent as the maximum final result of the execution of the Canal—the work virtually of only eight years.

THE SEWERS OUTLETS INTO THE THAMES.—The Commissioners of Sewers have ordered the aqueducts from the mouths of the sewers into the Thames, and which extend several hundred feet into the bed of the river, so as to reach the water when the tide is out, to be covered over, in order to prevent the annoyance and danger arising from the offensive smells which the discharges from the sewers emit when the tide is out.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, IN 1851.

(From the Census Population Tables, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty.)

Occupations.	Total of both Sexes.	Occupations.	Total of both Sexes.
Her Majesty the Queen ..	1	Burial-ground and Cemetery ..	512
Other members of the Royal Family ..	14	Burnisher ..	473
Accountant ..	6605	Butcher, meat salesman ..	67691
Accountment-maker ..	279	Butcher's wife ..	26015
Actor, actress ..	3041	Butter, merchant, dealer, factor ..	732
Actuary ..	45	Button-maker ..	6996
Advocate, barrister, special pleader, conveyancer ..	3111	Button, merchant, dealer ..	69
Agent, factor ..	6747	Cab, coach-owner ..	2284
Agricultural implement, machine-maker ..	653	Cabinet-maker, upholsterer ..	40897
— Implement-proprietor ..	55	Cabman ..	3076
— Labourer (out-door) ..	1077627	Cage and trap maker ..	106
— Student ..	161	Calenderer, dyer, scourer ..	12964
— Society, officer of ..	7	Calico, cotton-dyer ..	4479
Alabaster-miner, manufacturer ..	12	Calico, cotton-merchant, dealer ..	978
Ale, porter-merchant ..	470	Calico, Cotton, printer ..	26669
Alkali, soda-manufacture, merchant ..	818	Canal and inland navigation service ..	3331
Almsperson ..	8589	Candle and lamp-wick maker ..	171
Alum manufacture ..	652	Candlestick, chandelier-maker ..	164
Anchorsmith, chainsmith ..	4222	Cane-worker, dresser ..	396
Animal, bird-dealer, keeper ..	319	Canvasser-maker, dealer ..	2149
— Preserver, taxidermist ..	94	Capitalist ..	198
Annatto-maker ..	5	Cap-maker, dealer ..	5492
Annuitant ..	146096	Cap-peak maker ..	6
Anti-dry-rot works ..	6	Card-case, pocket-book-maker ..	482
Anyil-maker ..	184	Card-maker, cutter, manuf. ..	1064
Apiarian, bee-dealer ..	2	Carman, carrier, carter, drayman ..	56981
Apothecary, surgeon ..	15163	Carpenter, joiner ..	182696
Apparitor ..	2	Carpenter, warehouseman ..	137
Appraiser, auctioneer, valuer ..	3996	Carpet, rug-manufacture ..	11457
Apprentice (not otherwise described) ..	938	Carpet-bag maker ..	109
Archery-goods maker ..	45	Carriage and rocket-maker ..	20
Architect ..	2971	Carrier, carter, carman, drayman ..	56981
Armourer ..	11	Carver (wood) ..	1341
Army agent ..	45	— and gilder ..	4930
— Clothier ..	128	Case-maker (packing) ..	562
— Officer ..	4516	Castrator ..	431
— Non-commissioned officer and private ..	40241	Catgut-maker, gut-blower, spinner ..	40
— Half-pay officer ..	1735	Catmeat-dealer ..	60
Artificer, labourer-in her Majesty's dockyards ..	5032	Cattle and sheep-dealer, salesman ..	5540
Artificial flower-maker ..	3510	Cellarman-woman ..	816
— Limb and eye maker ..	20	Cement, plaster-dealer, manufacturer ..	598
— Stone, scagliola-manufacture ..	139	Cemetery and burial-ground servant ..	512
Arist in hair ..	210	Chadcutler ..	335
— Painter ..	5444	Chainsmith, anchorsmith ..	4222
Artists' brush, hair-pencil-maker ..	62	Chair-letter, rout-furnisher ..	51
— Colourman, woman ..	113	Chair-maker ..	6684
Assayer ..	132	Chalk-miller, breaker ..	86
Attorney, solicitor, writer to the signet ..	13256	Chamber of Commerce, officer ..	235
Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer ..	3996	Chandelier, candiestick-maker ..	164
Aurist ..	4	Charcoal-burner, dealer ..	449
Author ..	524	Charitable institution, officer ..	1654
Awl, bodkin-maker ..	378	Charwoman ..	55428
Axe and auger-maker ..	8	Chaser ..	412
Axtree-maker ..	163	Cheesemonger ..	3963
Baby-linen-maker & dealer ..	359	Chelsea pensioner ..	23007
Baize, listing, serge-manufacture ..	51	Chemist, druggist ..	15643
Baker ..	62472	Chemist (manuf. cutting), firework-makers (employers and labourers) ..	4648
Ballad-seller and singer ..	3	Chess, backgammon-men and board-maker ..	28
Ballast master, agent, heaver ..	375	Chicory-merchant, agent, dealer ..	51
Bandbox, hatbox, matchbox maker ..	498	— manufacturer ..	26
Bank-agent, officer ..	305	Chimney-pot, earthenware-pipe-maker ..	12
Banker ..	1833	Chimney-sweeper ..	6732
Barge, boat-builder ..	3622	Chocolate, cocoa-manufacture ..	108
— Man, woman ..	37683	Chorister ..	198
Bark-worker, dealer ..	99	Church officer, pew-opener ..	1414
Barrister, advocate, special pleader, conveyancer ..	2111	Cider, spruce-merchant, dealer ..	103
Barytes manufacture ..	8	Cinder, culm-maker, dealer ..	42
— Miner ..	12	Civil engineer ..	3069
Basket-maker ..	8520	Civil servant (not in Post-office or Revenue departments) ..	4664
Bat, ball-maker, &c. ..	294	(See Inland Revenue, &c.) ..	280
Bath-keeper, attendant ..	447	Clasp, buckle-maker ..	1567
— Maker ..	16	Clay-labourer ..	89
Bayonet-forging, maker ..	50	Clay-merchant, agent ..	89
Bazaar-keeper ..	209	Clergyman of Established Church (See also Minister) ..	17621
Bead-maker, dealer ..	82	Clerical agent, officer of religious society ..	103
Bea, pea-splitter ..	3	Clerk (commercial) ..	43760
Bedstead-maker ..	604	— (law) ..	16926
Bed-tick, mattress-maker ..	502	Clock and watch-maker ..	19159
Bee-dealer, apiarian ..	2	Clog and patten-maker ..	3876
Beehive-maker ..	41	Clothes-dealer, outfitter ..	3853
Beersheep-keeper, licensed victualler ..	46661	Clothier ..	7308
Bell-founder ..	26	Cloth-merchant-salesman, woman ..	761
Bell-hanger, locksmith ..	6423	Club servant ..	14
Bellows-maker ..	225	Coach and cab owner ..	2284
Berlin wool-dealer, worker ..	661	(See also omnibus owner) ..	16500
Billiard-table-keeper, mark ..	262	Coach-maker ..	17
— Maker ..	76	— Lace-maker, weaver ..	340
Bill-sticker ..	305	— Lamp-maker ..	109
Bill, stock, share-broker ..	1694	Coachman (domestic servant) ..	7579
Bit-maker ..	732	(not domestic servant), guard, postboy ..	16836
Blackening-maker, dealer ..	571	Coal-agent, factor, colliery agent ..	2421
Blacksmith ..	112776	— Fitter ..	108
Bladder-merchant, dealer ..	2094	— Heaver, labourer ..	14436
Blade-maker, forger ..	2119	— Merchant, dealer ..	12092
Blanket manufacture ..	468	— Meter ..	485
Blind-maker ..	1778	— Miner ..	219015
Block, car, mast-maker ..	1424	Mines-manager, receiver ..	37
— and Print-cutting ..	1694	— Mining engineer ..	4
Blue manufacture ..	101	— Owner ..	836
Boat, barge-builder ..	3622	— Shipper ..	35
Boatman, woman ..	37683	Cock-maker, founder ..	299
Boatowner ..	338	Cocoa-nut-fibre maker ..	3
Bobbin-maker, turner ..	1646	Coffee-house, eating-house-keeper ..	3150
Bodkin, awl-maker ..	378	Coffee-merchant, dealer ..	147
Boiler-maker ..	7457	— Mill-maker ..	26
Bolt-maker ..	767	— Roaster ..	268
Bolting-cloth weaver ..	10	Coffin metal, furniture-maker, chaser ..	20
Bone-boiler, crusher, cal-ciner ..	112	Coke-burner, dealer ..	2120
— Cutter, worker, turner ..	405	Collar (shirt) maker, &c. ..	1370
— Gatherer, dealer ..	260	Colliery-viwer, inspector ..	176
Bonnet-maker ..	7628	Colonial-agent, broker ..	21
Bonnet & hat (straw) maker ..	21902	— Planter, farmer ..	27
Book-agent, canvasser ..	23	Colour, dye-manufacture ..	1344
Bookbinder ..	11029	Calcumman, oil-dealer ..	2010
Bookseller, publisher ..	8433	Comb-maker (for dress) ..	2912
Boot and shoe-maker ..	274451	— (for manufactures) ..	154
Boot-lace-maker, tagger ..	68	Commercial traveller ..	919
Bottle and glass-merchant, dealer, agent ..	193	Composition-moulder ..	3
Bowl, wooden spoon-maker ..	9	Confectioner ..	18865
Bowstring-maker ..	8	Conjuror, performer at show ..	15
Box and trunk-maker ..	2572	Contractor (branch not specified) ..	493
Braid-maker ..	452	— For earthwork ..	7
Brass collar-maker ..	16	— For sewers, drainage ..	43
Brass-manufacture, founder, moulder ..	11230	Conveyancer, advocate, barrister, special pleader ..	3111
— Letter cutter and maker ..	6	Cook (domestic servant) ..	46906
— and metal tube maker ..	8	— (not domestic servant) ..	751
— Turner, worker, finisher ..	397		
Brazier ..	4424		
Brewer ..	18620		
Bricklayer ..	67983		
Brick-maker, dealer ..	31168		
Bridge-contractor, inspector, surveyor ..	27		
Broker (branch not specified) ..	2612		
Bronzer ..	280		
Brush and broom-maker ..	9976		
Buckle, clasp-maker ..	380		
Bull cutter and worker ..	60		
Builder ..	12818		
Building materials and fixture dealer ..	37		
Bunting and flag manufact ..	43		

Occupations.	Total of both Sexes.	Occupations.	Total of both Sexes.
Cooper	20245	Flint-dealer	76
Copper agent	224	Flock-dealer	100
— Manufacture	2010	— Manufacture (See also ..)	80
— Master, merchant	50	Woolen manufacture	675
— Miner	22386	Floor-cloth manufacture	1943
— Plate-maker, worker	51	Flour-dealer	106
— Plate-printer	907	Flyer-maker	106
— Smith	1811	Fork-maker	706
Coppers manufacture	5	Fossils, dealer in	13
Coral-carver, worker	5	Frame-maker	1526
Cordial-maker	21	Franchiser	1204
Cork cutter	230	Fringe & tassels manufacture	985
— Merchant	78	Fruit and flower-hawker, vendor	2247
Corkscrew-maker	432	Fruiterer, greengrocer	1130
Corn-agent, factor	7000	Fryingpan maker	92
— Merchant	21	Fuel (patent) and compressed	19
— Meter	61	Fuller	1369
Cornuter (chiropodist)	61	Furniture-broker	2547
Cornice, moulding-maker	208	Furniture, calico-glazer	10
Corporation officer, town-clerk	7293	— Japanner	10
Costermonger, general dealer, huckster	552	Furrier	3469
Cotton-broker, agent, salesman	470317	Fustian-dyer	217
— Manufacture	71	Fustian manufacture	511
— Band maker	2012	Game-dealer, poulterer	2640
— Presser and packer	40	Game-keeper	2647
— Tent manufacture	197	Gardener	8045
— Waste dealer	6	— (Domestic servant)	2042
— Yarn-dealer, agent	4479	Gasfitter	2043
— Calico-dealer, merchant	26669	Gasmeter, retort-maker	119
— Printer	26669	Gasworks service	450
County and local officer (not otherwise distinguished)	250	Gauze manufacture	48
Courier	96	Gelatine, isinglass-dealer, manufacture	94
Court and household of her Majesty (exclusive of domestic servants)	246	General dealer, huckster, costermonger (See also Shop-keeper)	7293
Cover-maker	10	Gentleman, gentlewoman, independent	29562
Coverlet-maker	496	Gill-maker and presser	25
Cowkeeper, milk-seller	16526	Gilt-toy maker	10
Crape manufacture	442	Gimp manufacture	222
Crate-maker	762	Ginger-beer, soda-water, mineral-water-manufacture	1084
Crossing-sweeper	32	Gingham manufacture	16
Cupper, bleeder	77	Girth, web-maker, weaver	262
Curb-chain maker	71	Glass and bottle-merchant, dealer, agent	103
Curiosity dealer	120	— Manufacturer	1006
Currier	120	— and Earthenware dealer	5748
Currycomb-maker	4	— China, and Earthenware	15
Custom-house-agent, broker	198	— Enameller, stainer	531
Customs	889	— Lustre, Chandelier-maker	12
Cutler	109	Glass and entry paper-maker	114
Dancer, danseuse (at theatre, &c.)	144	Glazier, plumber, painter	6288
Debt-collector	149	Globe-maker	28
Dentist	1167	Glove-knitter	1790
Dependent on relatives	20412	Glove (lace) maker	40
Diamond-worker, dealer	89	Glove (silk) maker	1670
Die-engraver and sinker, mould-maker	482	Glover (material not stated)	2082
Distiller, rectifier	1485	Glue, size-maker, dealer	355
Diving-bell conductor	7	Goldbeater	781
Dock-contractor	2	Goldbeaters-skin maker	42
Dock-labourer, dock and harbour service	1802	Gold-miner	3
Dockyards (H.M.), artificer, labourer in	5032	Gold and silver lace and thread manufacture	185
Doffer plate maker	15	Gold and silver-refiner, cutter, worker	629
Dog-dealer, breaker	100	Goldsmith, silversmith	11242
Domestic servant. (See Servant, domestic)	100	Governess (See also Teacher)	21373
Door-furniture maker	4	Government Civil Service:	
Drainage service	11	Customs	987
Draper (See also Woollen-draper)	45085	Inland Revenue	682
Draughtsman	507	Post-office	14410
Drawing-master, teacher	176	Civil servants not in Post-office or Revenue Departments	4664
Drayman, carman, carrier, carter	56981	Messengers and work people	314
Dressing and writing case maker	164	Graduate of University and Fellow of College	755
Dressmaker, milliner	237791	Grainer, writer, ornamental painter, decorator	208
Drover	3000	Grape-grower	4
Druggist, chemist	1664	Gravedigger, sexton	891
Drug-grinder	147	Gravel-contractor, merchant	13
Drug-merchant, broker	146	— Digger, getter, labourer	57
Drysalter	287	Grazier (See also Farmer)	347
Dulse-dealer	5	Greengrocer, fruiterer	14320
Dust-collector, sifter, picker	348	Greenwich Pensioner	767
Dye, colour-manufacture	1344	Gridiron maker	17
Dyer, scourer, calenderer	12444	Grinder (tranch undefined)	2183
— Calico and cotton	4479	Grindery-dealer	17
— Fustian	217	Grit-getter	17
— Leather	119	Groat manufacture	8
— Linen and Flax	1928	Grocer	8013
— Silk	1408	Groom (domestic servant)	16199
— Wool and woollen	5528	— (not domestic servant), — horsekeeper, jockey	2948
Earthenware & glass-dealer	59512	Guard-chain maker	35
— Manufacture	59512	Guard, coachman (not domestic servant), postboy	16836
— Pipe and chimney-pot maker	12	Guide	19
East India Company's service	8771	Gum manufacture	15
Eating-house, coffee-house-keeper	3150	Gunsmith, gunmaker	7690
Editor, writer	1920	— Flint maker	44
Egg-merchant, dealer	504	— Wadding maker	4
Embossor	99	Gunpowder maker	461
Embroiderer	4658	Gut-blower, spinner, catgut-maker	1
Emery & glass-paper maker	111	Gutta-percha — merchant, dealer, manufacture	124
Emigration agent	10	Haberdasher, hosier	6391
Engine and machine maker	48882	Hackle-maker	218
Engineer, civil	3900	Haft-maker, turner	61
Engraver	5554	Hair, artist in	210
Envelope-maker	702	—, Bristle-manufacture	2701
Equestrian	82	— Merchant, dealer	8
Estate and house-agent, rent-collector	965	Hairdresser, wig-maker	12174
Estate and land-agent	2963	Haine-maker	49
Excavator, navy	3623	Hammer-maker	50
Exhibition (show)-keeper, servant	324	Handcuff-maker	8
Factor, agent	6717	Hand-flowerer	3
Fan and screen-maker	30	Handle-maker	2
Fancy goods dealer	500	Harbour contractor	3
Fancy goods manufacture	2016	—, Dock-service, dock labourer	18106
Farm-billif	12855	Hardware-dealer, agent	117
Farmer (See also Grazier)	393720	Harness-maker, saddler	1788
Farmer's, grazier's, wife	201736	Harpoon-maker	4
Farmer's, grazier's, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, brother, sister, nephew, niece	275170	Hassock-maker	3
Farm servant (in-door)	344194	Hat and bonnet (straw) maker	2190
Farrier, veterinary surgeon	6502	Hat-box, band-box, match-box maker	49
Feather-dresser, dealer	38	Hatter and hat manufacture	160
Fellmonger	1870	Havel and havel-maker, head-knitter	80
Fellow of College, graduate of University (not otherwise described)	750	Hawker, pedlar	300
Felt manufacture	601	Hay and straw-dealer	109
Fence and hurdle-maker	678	Head and havel-maker, head-knitter	80
Fender-maker	450	Hearthstone dealer	103
Ferule-maker	7	Hemp manufacture	103
Fewar	376	— Merchant, dealer	22
Figure and image-maker	378	Herald-chaser	3
File-maker	6924	— Painter	1
Fine Arts student	6	Herbalist	31
Fire-irons maker	342	Herb-distiller	121
Fireman	721	— Grower	1
Fireproof box, safe-maker	16129	Hide, skin-merchant, dealer	1
Firework-maker. (See Manufacturing Chemist.)	382924	Hinge-maker	80
Fish-breeder, keeper	414	Hobler, lumper	12
— Curer	900	Hollow-ware maker	12
Fishmonger, seller, dealer (See also Oyster merchant)	382924	Honey-dealer	8
Fisherman-woman	372	Hook-and-eye maker	8
Fishing-hook maker	26	Hoop-maker, bender	8
Fishing-rod & tackle maker	4964	Hop-grower	14
Flannel-agent, merchant	28560	— Merchant and dealer	14
— Manufacture (See also Woollen manufacture)	127	Horn-worker, turner, dealer	122
Flax, linen-manufacture	127	— Breaker	192
— Merchant, stapler	127	— Dealer	192

Ocupations.	Total of both Sexes.	Ocupations.	Total of both Sexes.	Ocupations.	Total of both Sexes.	Ocupations.	Total of both Sexes.	Ocupations.	Total of both Sexes.
Horse clipper	72	Manure-dealer, manufac- ture	188	Peat, turf-cutter, dealer ..	211	Scientific person, observa- tory and museum keeper,	518	Stone-quarrier	23499
Hose (stocking) manufac- ture	65199	Map-maker, publisher	326	Pedlar, hawker	30555	naturalist, &c.	1424	Storekeeper	568
Hosier, haberdasher	200	Marble-dealer, merchant ..	1661	Peel-maker	6	Scissors-maker	12964	Slove, grate, range-maker ..	591
Hot-presser	17	— Mason	6486	Peer (not otherwise returned)	58	Seal-maker	2185	Straw and hay dealer	1697
House attendant	463	Marines (Royal)	2068	Peg-maker	105	Screw-cutter, maker	973	Straw-hat and bonnet-maker ..	21902
House decorator	955	Marine-store dealer	2	Pencil case, maker, gilder ..	319	Scripture reader, mission- ary, itinerant preacher ..	71	Straw-plait manufacture ..	32062
— And estate agent, rent collector	34202	Market, lessee of	35	Pen (Gold) maker	164	Scritver	669	— Merchant, factor, dealer ..	594
Housekeeper (domestic ser- vant)	50574	Mark-maker	101442	Pen (Quill) maker, dealer ..	1335	Sculptor	10	Strop, strap, and thong- maker	69
Housemaid (domestic servant)	55935	Marqueterie—inlayer, cutter — Mason, pavior	1778	Pen (Steel) maker	27	Scutler-maker	319	Student, catholic	17
Huckster, general dealer, costermonger	7299	Match-maker, seller	734	Penholder-maker	23907	— Theological	7500	— Stuff manufacture	20
Huntman, whipper-in	251	Matchbox, bandbox, hatbox — maker	498	Pen-ioner, Chelsea	7976	Seaman	89206	— Merchant	103
Hurdle and fence maker	678	Mat-maker	1691	— (Not otherwise described)	377	Seamster, seamstress, shirt- maker	73063	Sugar-broker	2777
Hydropony, Homoeopathy, professor of	7	Mattress, bed-tick-maker ..	502	Percussion-cap maker	154	Seamster, seamstress, shirt- maker	73063	Sulphur manufacture	11
Ice dealer	16	Mealman, bran dealer	313	Perfumer	676	Secretary, literary and pri- vate	141	Surgeon, apothecary	15163
Image and figure maker	378	Meat-salesman, butcher ..	67641	Pew-opener, church officer ..	1414	Seed-merchant, seedsman— woman	4	Surgical instrument maker ..	549
Indiarubber, dealer, manu- facture	403	Mechanic, manufacturer, shopman, shopwoman ..	17029	Pew-opener, pewter-pot maker	295	Seal-maker, polisher	823	Surveyor (See also Architect)	2891
Indigo, merchant, broker, manufacture	35	Medallist and medal-maker ..	21	Phlema (Kleam) maker	9	— Royal Navy	1156	Sweetmeat-dealer, pie-vendor ..	61
Ink-maker	223	Medical agent, officer of Me- dical Society	8	Photographer, Daguerre- typist	51	Servant, domestic (general)	751926	Swivel-maker	17
Inkstand maker	23	Medical-student, assistant ..	3555	Physician	2328	— Coachman	7579	Sword-cutter, maker	160
Inland revenue department	6082	Medicine-vendor, herb-doctor, &c.	314	Picker-maker	212	— Cook	48806	Table cover maker	54
Inkpen (See also Licensed victualler)	29069	Member of Parliament (not otherwise returned)	392	Pickle sauce, and catsup- dealer	139	— Gardener	5052	Tacksman	12
Inkpen's wife	17447	Menagerie, Attendants at	32	Picture—dealer, dealer	301	— Groom	16194	Tag-maker, dealer	10
Instrument case, razor case— maker	60586	Merchant	10255	Picture-frame maker	514	Housekeeper	50574	Tailor	152472
Insurance-agent, officer	898	Me-senger (not Govern- ment), porter, and errand- boy	101425	Pig-dealer	1016	— Housemaid	55935	Tallow-chandler	5294
Interpreter, translator	120	Messenger and workpeople employed by Government ..	3404	Pill-box maker	16	— Nurse	39139	— Grease-boiler, dealer	130
Invalid-chair maker	8	Metal-merchant, dealer, broker	52	Pin manufacture	2390	— Inn servant	60586	Tank-maker	19
Iron-agent, merchant, dealer ..	1034	— Redder, turner, worker ..	99	Pin-maker	1294	Servants' Register Office keeper	121	Tanner	8787
— Manufacture, moulder, founder	80032	— Galvaniser, stamper	5	Pipe (Tobacco) maker	4365	Sewing agent (cotton)	3	Tape-manufacture, dealer	1521
— Muster, contractor	381	— and iron bedstead-maker ..	13	Pipe-clay-dealer, maker	5	Sexton, grave-digger	884	Tarpaulin manufacture	26
— Miner	28968	— Metallic-box maker	10	Pitch, tar, resin-maker	72	Share, Stock, Bill-broker ..	1694	Tartan manufacture	245
— Galvaniser	57	— Meter (branch not stated) ..	31	Pit-sinker	22	Shawl manufacture	5833	Tassel and fringe manufac- ture	985
— Box maker	4	— Midwife	2882	Plaster, cement-dealer, man- ufacturer	533	— Merchant	174	Tavern-keeper (See Licensed victualler, innkeeper, &c.) ..	420
— Cask (patent) maker	6	— Militia (Staff, &c.)	274	Plasterer	1794	Sheep, cattle-dealer, sales- man	5540	Tea-broker, merchant	42
— Hardware-dealer, agent ..	1172	— Milliner, dressmaker	267791	Plated-ware manufacture	164	Shell-worker, dealer	68	Tea and coffee pot maker	42
— Picker, gatherer	26	— Millstone-maker, cutter ..	125	Platelayer	2426	Shepherd (out-door)	10075	Teacher or Professor of —	49
— Plate worker	37	— Millwright	9963	Plater	1523	Sherriff's officer and clerk ..	746	Belles-Lettres	49
— Tube and pipe founder	9	— Miner. (See Coal, Copper, Iron, &c.)	1084	Playing-card maker	43	Ship-agent, broker	2069	Dancing, Gymnastics	306
— Turner and filer	9041	— Mineral-water, soda-water, ginger-beer-manufacture ..	1084	Plumber, glazier, painter ..	62993	— Builder, shipwright	25201	Drawing	176
Ironmonger	94	— Mining Company's secretary and service	470	Punch, shag-manufacture ..	553	— Chandler	372	Geography and Navigation ..	261
Isinglass, gelatine-dealer, manufacture	102	— Minister, Baptist	1556	Poet-book and Card-case maker	482	— Owner	2214	Languages	2101
Italian warehouseman—woman	102	— Independent	1072	Police	18443	— Rigger	850	Mathematics	554
Ivory-cutter, worker, dealer ..	2813	— Presbyterian	2745	Porter and ale-merchant, agent ..	470	— Smith	436	Music and Singing	3755
Jet-carver, worker	181	— Wesleyan	1793	Porter, messenger (not Go- vernment)	101425	Shipping—surveyor, in- spector of	55	Riding	74
Jet-miner	11	— (Protestant), not particu- larly described	1589	Portioner	132	Shirtnaker, seamster, seam- stress	73068	Writing	47
Jewel-case maker	145	— (See also Clergyman, priest)	973	Portmanteau, leather-case maker	347	Shoemaker, seamster, seam- stress	73068	General	9330
Jeweller, lapidary (See also Goldsmith, Silversmith) ..	400	— Missionary, Scripture reader, itinerant preacher	973	Postboy, guard, coachman (not domestic servant) ..	16386	Shoe and boot maker	274451	(See also Schoolmaster, go- vernness, schoolmistress) ..	85
Joiner, carpenter	182696	— Modeler	393	Post-office	10410	Shoe (list and carpet) maker	126	Tea-plant-grower, merchant ..	85
Judge, superior and local	85	— Mohair, Angola-manufac- ture	83	Pottery-dealer and merchant ..	977	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Teat, marquee-maker	56
Key maker	60	— Mop-maker	113	Pottery. (See Earthenware.) ..	2630	Shoeblock	5	Teat, marquee-maker	56
Knacker	94	— Moroccolather manufacture ..	63	Poultry, game-dealer	2630	Shoeheel and steel-tip maker	94175	Thatcher	6393
Knife-maker (See also Cut- ler)	1603	— Mound-maker, die-engraver ..	482	Powder-flask, shot-belt- maker	70	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Theatre-officer, servant at ..	78
Knitter	4503	— Musical composer	11	Press-maker	59	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Theatrical—manager, lessee and Opera agent	14
Label-maker, ticket-writer ..	148	— Engraver and printer	141	Press-work	113	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Property maker	17
Labourer (branch undefined)	376551	— Master, mistress	5755	Priest, Roman Catholic	1093	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Thimble-maker	200
— Agricultural out-door ..	1077627	— Publisher, seller	440	Priest, Jewish, &c.	73	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Thread manufacture	3566
— and artificer in H.M. dock- yards	5032	— Musician (not teacher). (See also vocalist)	4200	Print and block-cutter	1521	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Ticket-writer, label-maker ..	118
— Dock, dock and harbour service	18462	— Musical student	23	Print-colourer	184	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Trainer-broker, agent	241
— Lace-agent, dealer	849	— Musical Instrument-maker, dealer	3692	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Merchant	4161
— Manufacture	63660	— Pianoforte-tuner	191	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Wood-hewer, chopper, bender	203
— Glove maker	40	— String maker	161	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Surveyor, valuer	65
— Lacquerer, Japanner	2813	— Mu-lin-agent, dealer	104	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Timekeeper (Omnibus)	65
— Ladder-maker	14	— Embroiderer	2684	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tin-agent, dealer	117
— Lamp contractor	48	— Manufacture	14095	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Manufacture	1443
— and lantern maker	465	— Mustard manufacture	212	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Miner	1843
— Shade maker	1	— Nail manufacture	28533	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Tinman, tin-worker, tinker ..	10037
— Lampblack maker	61	— Naval architect	9	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tin-plate worker	3673
— Land, estate-agent	2064	— Naval hospital, officer of ..	53	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Infil-maker, dealer	56
— Proprietor	1067	— Navy agent	26	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tobacco, cigar-merchant, broker	9
— Surveyor	1573	— Officer	267	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Snuff-manufacture	4011
Lapidary, jeweller	40	— Seaman	2467	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tobaccoist	4563
Lappe-wheel maker	12	— Half-pay officer	1676	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tobacco-pipe maker	265
Last-maker	625	— Needle manufacture	4727	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Toll collector	6989
Latch-maker	122	— Net-maker	2100	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Toll contractor	77
Lath-maker	1802	— News-agent, vendor, news- room-keeper	1297	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Toll-maker	4311
Law clerk	16026	— Newspaper editor, &c. (See editor, reporter)	1322	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	(See also the principal Tools.)	
— Parliamentary-agent	11	— Nightman and scavenger ..	109	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Fortress-shell-dealer, worker ..	80
— Stationer	106	— Notary	109	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Town-clerk, corporation offi- cer	268
— Student	1678	— Nurse (domestic servant) ..	30149	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— Town-crier and bellman ..	197
Law Court, officer of	116	— Nurse (not domestic servant)	25518	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Toy-maker, dealer	2500
Lead-agent, merchant, dealer ..	244	— Nurseryman—woman	2675	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Translator of Languages, in- terpreter	120
— Manufacturer	244	— Oakum-worker, dealer	131	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Traveller (Commercial)	9409
— Mine proprietor	26	— Oatmeal dealer	78	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Traveller (Framp)	21
— Miner	2233	— Oat-weighter, oat-kiln la- bourer, oat roaster	3	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tray-maker	412
— Pipe, tube maker	424	— Oculist	14	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Trimming-dealer	185
Leather-agent, merchant, factor	124	— O. l-agent, broker, merchant ..	356	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	— maker	1509
— Dyer	145	— and colourman—dealer	2040	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Gripe-dealer, greaser	702
— Embosser and gilder	55	— Miller, refiner	944	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Trunk and box maker	2572
— Grainer, grounder	54	Oil-cake-maker, dealer	11	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Truss, bandage-maker	112
— Japanner	54	Oil-skin-dealer, manufacture ..	35	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tunbridge-ware manufacture ..	91
— Bag-maker	54	Oil-stone manufacture	3	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Tuning-fork maker	5
— Case, portmanteau-maker ..	347	Omibus-owner, conductor, driver	3223	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Turf, peat-cutter, dealer	244
— Lace-maker, cutter, worker	9	Optician—spectacle-maker ..	1824	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Turner	344
— Pipe-maker	42	Organ-builder	41	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175	Turpentine, naphtha—ma- nufacture	92
— Pie-maker	42	Organ-receiver	16	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	O. tifier, clothes-dealer	2854	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Oven-maker	10	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Oy-brooker, bailiff (branch not specified)	63	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Oyster-merchant, dealer, seller	149	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Packer	65	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— and presser (cotton)	2012	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Packing-case maker	562	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Painter (artist)	5444	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— plumber, glazier	63888	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Painter-dealer, merchant	164	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— Manufacture	14501	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— Ruler	512	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— Stainer	2273	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— Hanger	1895	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— Box-maker	1138	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Paper-maché manufacture ..	140	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Parasol, umbrella, stick- maker	4137	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	— Parchment-maker	342	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Parish-clerk, clerk to church (exclusive of those returned in trade)	2988	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Parish, union, district— officer (exclusive of those returned in trade)	2743	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Park-gate, lodge-keeper	431	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Park-warden, labourer, cutter ..	28	Printer	26024	Shoemaker's wife	94175		
— Pie-maker	42	Pastor, cook, confectioner ..	13865	Printer	26				



THE CHATEAU, AT PAU.

PAU.—LE VAL D'OSSEAU, LE PIC DU MIDI DE PAU, ET LES EAUX BONNES.

Or all the minor cities of France, there is none more beautifully situated in every respect, or more plentifully associated with historic associations, than Pau. The view from the Plateau is very magnificent; but that from the top of the tower of the ancient and venerable Château embraces a still greater range of delightful rural scenery, and reveals the peaks of several mountains not seen from below.

We can call to mind no Alpine range so varied in its outline, so abrupt in its changes from peak to chasm; the general character being that of the sierra—the cloven head of the Pic du Midi, rising in all its height sheer upwards, and which seems to block the Val d'Osseau. Farther to the east rises another pic—that of Bigorre; which though a striking mountain in several respects, is by no means so remarkable as its neighbour of Pau. Between what may be called the backbone of the Pyrenees arise a range of rounded hills, with valleys and sometimes clefts, through which the giant form of the Pyrenees are

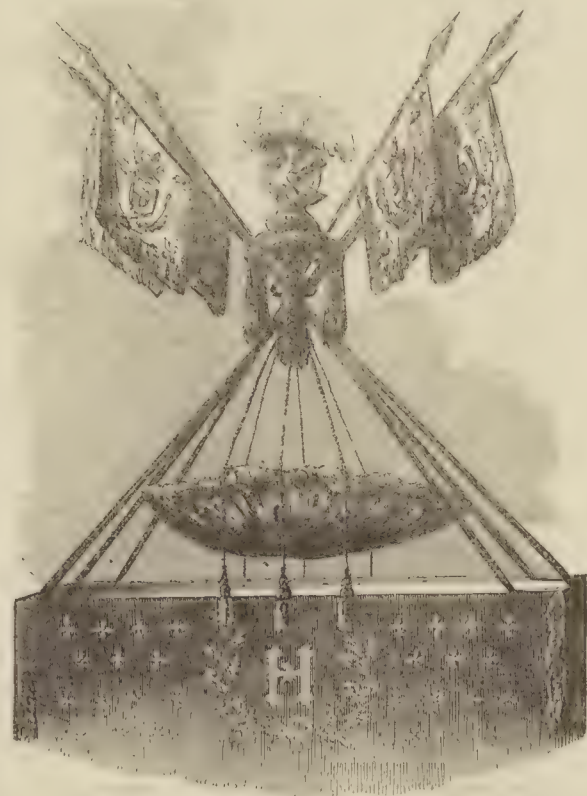
visible, and then spreads out to the right and left the beautiful d'Osseau. Amongst the variety of objects with which the Château of Pau is decorated, there is none of more interest, in several points of view, than the cradle in which Le Bon Roi Henri IV. was rocked. As soon as the infant came into existence, its grandfather, Henry D'Albret, performed two ceremonies usual at the birth of children in Bearn. Taking the infant in his arms, he touched its lips with garlic, and poured down its throat a few drops of vin de Jurancon—a strong and heating wine as we can testify. The cradle possesses a peculiar interest. Its construction is curious. A trophy of flags, placed on spears, and rising three at each end of the cradle, supports a cushion with drapery and a helmet, with plume of feathers: balanced under this trophy hangs a large tortoise-shell, the hollow side upwards. By this shell hangs a story. In the stormy days of the revolution, when the castle was stormed and pillaged, almost everything of value and interest smashed or stolen, the Commandant of the Castle conceived the daring idea of substituting a shell of the same size, possessed by a gentleman, who was the owner of a cabinet of objects of rarity in

Pau. The exchange was made at night, and with great danger, but it was successful. The original, however, was not restored for some years, and until the country had grown somewhat settled.

Another object of interest in Pau is the small house with a peaked garret roof, as shown in our Engraving, in which the famous Bernadotte, the son of a poor saddler, who, when a boy, entered as a drummer in the French Marine, and died King of Sweden, being the only instance of a monarch appointed by Napoleon keeping his kingdom, and bequeathing it to his posterity.

Leaving Pau, celebrated for its pretty women, we proceed in a calèche towards Aruns—crossing the rushing and foaming torrent of the Gave kept in a continued state of turmoil by successive ledges of rock, which it one by one tumbles over. The scenery on either side is very charming. On the right, on a lofty eminence, you pass the pleasantly situated village of Jurancon, with its woods and its vineyards. Below stands a succession of cottages, with vineyards, the vine branches supported by trellices, or allowed to climb up the walls, or to twine their loaded tendrils around the branches of the trees. Gradually the valley begins to contract, and limestone rocks begin to appear, from every crevice of which issue luxuriant bunches of boxwood. They would be more luxuriant still, did not the people keep continually cropping them down, as a substance favourable to the growth of the vine, for their little vineyards. In no valleys in any mountain districts which we have seen do there abound meadows so exquisitely green as those in the Val d'Osseau. They are found only on the banks of still reaches of the river: rocky banks suit them not; but wherever the streams flow slowly and sleepily there are meadows whose excess of greenness is actually a treat to the eye.

Passing on, the road ascends a long and steep ascent, and the limestone cliffs begin to rise higher and higher; innumerable streams shoot out at every crevice; and the boxwood, which seems to favour lime-



CRADLE OF HENRI IV., AT THE CHATEAU, PAU.

stone, appears wherever it has a chance. The road now commences a series of ups and downs—sometimes descending almost to the level of the ever-roaring Gave; and at others, clinging to the sides of precipices rising two or three hundred feet above it. The opposite side (the right) is not at all so precipitous; and here we begin to see the

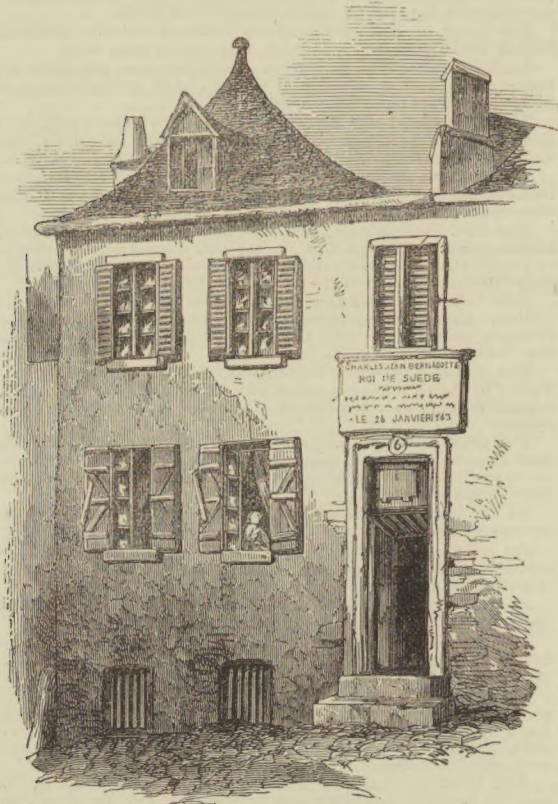


EAUX BONNES, PYRENEES.

marble quarries in profusion. They are generally found towards the summit of a steep slope, the former being crowned with wood of every kind. All along the slope, which develops itself in ledges, are perched not only the huts of the quarrymen, but on the lower ranges are isolated boothies, where the inhabitants rear a few sheep, which they drive down to the meadows, and cultivate small gardens. The marble found in the limestone varies in character. In some places it is veined, in others it is pure; in one spot it will be of average hardness, at another of remarkable hardness. This valuable material the miners cut out with great care and labour in rounded and pillar-like blocks of large dimension. By a complicated arrangement of tackling they place it upon a shoot, made of strongly-clamped-together trunks of trees, and leave it to make its own way to the bottom.

And now we are entering into the region of the true inhabitants of the mountains, and discern, in their stately walk, in their stalwart forms, in their coal-black eyes and hair, and also in the picturesque gaudiness of their costumes, that they have adhered to the customs of their ancestors. They wear the hair long and flowing behind, but cut short in front. The head-dress is an ample brown cloth cap, called a *berret*, which, being arranged in several picturesque folds, not only protects the wearer from heat or cold, but forms a fitting set-off to the peculiar arrangement of the hair. Their dress is the ordinary one of the mountains, and consists of jerkin and hose, both of which are brown; while round the waist is tied a flaming red sash, generally of silk, but sometimes of woollen manufacture; while, to complete their costume, they either carry or wear a white or brown *cappa*, but which, in either position, is always arranged with a true eye to the picturesque.

The women are inferior to the men, except that under all their toils they preserve their natural beauty. Their hard work, not only domestic, but afield, has stunted and prevented the development of those more



HOUSE IN PAU, IN WHICH BERNADOTTE WAS BORN.

graceful forms which under other circumstances they would possess. Their dress puts one in mind of a nun's hood and robe, which serves at once for a species of bonnet and shawl. Wherever you meet with them you find them young—middle-aged, and old, even to senility—with the eternal spindle and distaff in their hands, always except when holding the one stilt of the plough; and, degrading task, carrying a sack or



SUMMIT OF THE PIC DU MIDI D'OSSEAU, PYRENEES.

basket of manure upon their heads. In the former case, the spindle and distaff are necessarily laid aside, but in the latter they are busily plied, except when they are spreading the manure in the fields with their hands—a still more degrading case.

We passed through the Val d'Osséau at the period when the shepherds were driving, or rather leading, their sheep, from the mountains to lowland pastures, where they are shorn, and a goodly proportion of them sent to the slaughter-house. The shepherds are the most magnificent fellows we ever beheld—tall, beyond the common standard, broad-shouldered, and with herculean limbs: when at home, all assume the gaudy dress which we have described; but when high in the mountains

with the sheep, lay it aside, when merely the jerkin and hose and an ample *cappa* are assumed. They are attended, when on the hills, by dogs of a size—a vigour of muscle and power of jaw—which surpass in a remarkable degree the St. Gothard and St. Bernard breeds.

At the marble-works of Bagnère de Bigorre, there is a mastiff of really astonishing size, fully four feet in height, with correspondingly large and muscular limbs, and an expression of great mildness. He is of a fawn colour, and was basking in the sun at the door of the secretary's office. When, however, he saw strangers approaching, he slowly rose, and, with a majestic step, advanced to meet us, and then turned round, and, after having led us into the secretary's office, and, as it were, intro-



EAUX CHAUDES, PYRENEES.

duced us to that functionary, he then, with great dignity, betook himself to his dose.

But, to return to the shepherds. In pursuing our way in the calèche, we encountered several of them, with their pastoral staffs and picturesque cloaks—some leading their sheep along the road, others feeding them in the pastures down by the river side. On several of these occasions violent squalls of wind rushed from the ravines of the cliffs, bearing a blinding shower of hail and rain before them, enveloping the stalwart form of the shepherd and his flying cove in grey wreaths of mist, and putting us in mind of one of the heroes of Ossian, being borne away in one of the misty whirlwinds which that genius—admired by Napoleon as "Ossian," as being greater than Homer; but, as to our stalwart shepherd, with his staff planted before him, and his flock cowering around him, he easily weathered the storm.

Advancing still further, we begin to see glimpses of the Pic du Pau de Pau, rising in slopes of snow above shaggy forests of elm, oak, and pine, whitened with the drift of the avalanches; and then a high ridge of precipice, edged with a bank of snow, from which continually huge masses of snow fell in thunder down to the slope below. These, however, were but the outworks of the pic, which, amid a sea of minor pics, all clad in eternal snow, the eleven peaks of the Pic de Pau rose high above them—pouring down continual avalanches—which no living thing has ever touched, save, mayhap, the talons of the shrieking eagle.

A short distance on, and we are at Arzac, a deplorably dirty little town, peopled principally with pigs, a few dirty inhabitants, and a few grimy and diminutive French officers of the Customs—the latter were there in consequence of the boundaries of jealous Spain lying but a few miles further on, the summit of the pass. Still Arzac, with all its disadvantages, lies in a perfect nest of lofty mountains, and is a circle of routes to almost every part of the Pyrenees. Through a drenching rain and an encircling fog—which would, with a less well-engineered road, have placed us in considerable danger—we pursued our way rapidly, and just as we emerged from amongst the cliffs, the rain abated, the mist rose, and we beheld before us the pleasantly-wooded valley of the *Buz Bonnes*, lying in a nook between encircling mountains, and giving its visitors a full view of the Peak of Pau. As we, however, paid our visit in the month of January, we found about twenty hotels of great dimensions entirely at our disposal; and the same thing happened to us at the magnificent Hôtel Baguerre de Bigorre, where we were told we might sleep in any bed-room we chose: but being shown, at first, into one which might have suited an English Duke and Duchess, we preferred an humbler chamber; and breakfasted and dined, next day, four of us, at a *table d'hôte*, the dimensions of the accommodation of which might have dined 200.

OUR LAND, OR, THE SONG OF THE FINNISH PATRIOTS.

(Translated from the Swedish of J. L. Runeberg.)

OUR land, our land, our Fatherland!
Thou glorious word, ring forth!
No mountain rises, proud and grand,
Nor slopes a vale, nor sweeps a strand,
More dear than thou, land of the North—
Our fathers' native earth.

Our land is poor, as all can tell;
No gold our rivers hold;
A stranger scorns its heath and fell;
And yet this land we love full well;
For us—with mountain, wood, and wold—
'Tis still a land of gold.

We love our rivers' thundering tide,
Our streamlets sparkling bright;
The murmuring of our forests wide,
Our starry nights, our summers' pride:
All, all that e'er, with sound or sight,
Has filled us with delight.

'Twas here our fathers fought the fight,
With thought, and sword, and plough;
Here—here in moments dark or bright,
'Mid fortune's smile, or fortune's spite,
The Finnish people's heart would glow,
'Twould bear both weal and woe.

And who could count the struggles dire
Which that brave people stood,
When battle raged with sword and fire,
And frost and famine spent their ire;
And who could mete their outpoured blood—
Their patient, dauntless mood?

It was for us their life-blood flowed,
Here, here, upon this shore;
'Twas here with joy their bosoms glowed;
'Twas here in sorrow they abode:
Long ere we lived, in days of yore,
Our burdens here they bore.

How blest, how precious is this spot,
All that we love is here,
How'er hard fate may cast our lot,
A land—a fatherland—we've got:
Oh, what on earth can e'er
Be to our hearts more dear?

And here, yes here, we see this land—
Oh, sight how full of bliss!
We need but stretch our good right hand,
And joyous point to sea and strand,
And say, "Behold this country—this—
Our fatherland it is!"

And were we called to dwell in light,
'Midst golden clouds of morn;
Where thousand stars are glittering bright,
Where tears ne'er flow nor sorrows blight—
Still for this land so poor, so stern,
Our longing souls would yearn.

Oh, land! thou land of thousand lakes,
Of song and constancy,
Against whose strand life's ocean breaks,
Where dreams the past, the future wakes;
Oh! blush not for thy poverty,
Be hopeful, bold, and free!

Thy blossom in the bud that lies
Shall burst its fetters strong;
Lo! from our tender love shall rise
Thy light, thy fame, thy hopes, thy joys;
And prouder far shall sound ere long
Our Finland's patriot song!

THE NEW ACT FOR THE ABATEMENT OF SMOKE.—On Tuesday the new act to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis, and from steam-vessels above London-bridge, came into operation. There are eight clauses in the act. Furnaces in the metropolis are to consume their own smoke, as also steam-vessels on the Thames above London-bridge. The penalty on a summary conviction is to be not more than £5 nor less than 30s. for the first offence, and £10 for the second. A penalty is not to attach where a furnace has been constructed or altered, and the person belonging to it "has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned as far as possible the smoke arising from such furnace." Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam-vessels.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLDRICK.—The introductory chapter, by Dr. Forbes, on "Asiatic Chess" (which is this week again unavoidably postponed) will be followed by a series of papers on the Medieval Game, by Sir Frederic Madden and Mr. Staunton. These latter will include notices of all the authors you name.

ARNOLD.—Your best course is to join the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

A. K., Lambeth.—It shall have insertion shortly.

J. B. of Bridport; J. P. of Dabson, Amateur.—Now under consideration.

STURGEON.—Try the magnificent Chess and cigar salons called "The Wellington," in Piccadilly. You may always get play there.

F. M.—The copy of Lucena's "Repetición de Amores e Arte de Axedres," &c., which you mention as having been sold some years back by Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, was a very imperfect copy, we are told; but we have not yet been able to learn into whose hands it fell. Can any Correspondent inform us?

BIBLIOPOL.—I am warmly thanked for his very obliging attention; but the work required was not "Damiano"—of which there are copies *quantum suff.*—but the much rarer treatise by the Spanish writer LUCENA, which is without date, though supposed to have been written about 1495.

P. F. S.—The black Chess Diagrams, now procurable at the Office of the Chess Player's Chronicle, can be had, of different sizes, which will be a great convenience to amateurs who are in the habit of composing problems or recording positions. Those hitherto sold have been much too small.

C. O. S. BOY.—When you give "double check" the adverse King must be moved. In such a case it is customary, and the best course, to say "Double check."

JACK OF SHREWSBURY, CALIBAN, O. F. Q.—Your Solutions were correct, but they arrived too late for notice.

T. G. W.—Look again. You will find both Problem and Solution right.

F. C., of Colne.—Received, with thanks.

G. W., of Sunbury.—They shall be reported on next week.

W. F. A., Von H. u. d. L., and M. de R., Brussels.—Received, with thanks, and acknowledged by letter.

MOFFUSILITE.—1. The "Loose Indian Chess Leaves," by Mr. Cochrane, are not yet ready for publication. 2. Every endeavour has been made to ascertain the present owner of Lord A.—'s collection of rare chess works without success. Have you any clue?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 545. by E. P. T., H. E. O., Mrs. Fulford, Glen, S. S. T., Ernest, Subaltern, Dalgetty, Omar Pacha, F. R. S., Pallador, Omega, Major C., M. P., T. W. N., G. W., C. O. S. Boy, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 546. by Dorevon, J. P., Jack of Worcester, Sultan, Milo, B. A. of Oxford, R. F. (Royal Artillery), E. H. of Norwich, M. P., O. Z., Dana Vernon, G. P., Dalgetty, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 547. by Sultan, Omar Pacha, D. D., Jack of Worcester, Dorevon, E. H., Norwich, are correct. All others are wrong.

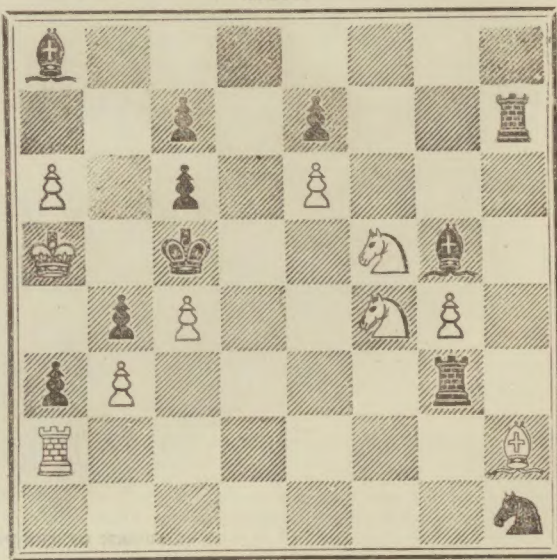
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 545.

WHITE. 1. R to Q 5th (ch) Kt takes B
2. Kt to Q R 3rd Kt to Q 3rd

PROBLEM No. 546.

By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

The two instructive games which follow were lately played between Mr. Heydebrand der Laaz and a very promising amateur of Britain, Mr. Allix: the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. Q Kt to Q Kt 2d	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q B 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	19. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	20. K Kt to K B 3rd	K R to K Kt sq
5. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	21. P to Q R 4th (c)	P to Q 5th
6. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	22. Q R P takes Q Kt P	Q R P takes P
7. K Kt to B 3rd (a)	K Kt to K R 4th	23. Q takes Q Kt P	Q P takes Q B P
8. Castles	P to Q B 4th	24. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q takes Q Kt P
9. B takes K Kt	K Kt P takes B	25. Q takes Q (d)	Kt takes s Q
10. P takes Q B P	B takes P (ch)	26. Q B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 6th
11. K to K R	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. Q B to Q 6th (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd
12. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd	28. Q R to Q R 4th	Q B to Q 4th
13. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	29. Q R to Q R 4th	P to Q 7th
14. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	30. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 7th (ch)
15. Q Kt to Q R 4th	P to Q R 2nd	31. K R takes Kt	B takes R
16. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	32. Q R takes R	K Kt takes R

And Black wins.

(a) As a general principle, whenever the second player at the odds of the Pawn and two moves advances his K Kt Pawn, the first, should well to throw forward his K R Pawn, and force an opening on the King's wing.
(b) This was not judicious. He should rather have played his K Kt to K Kt 5th; and he would thus have had an easy game before him. Taking the Q B P gave Black just the time he needed.
(c) We should have preferred playing the Bishop to K 3d, both to prevent the advance of the adverse Q Pawn, and to bring the Bishop and Q Rook into the field.
(d) Much better to have played the Q Kt to Q 6th.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	14. K B to K 4th	K Kt takes Q B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	15. P takes Kt	K B to K Kt 4th
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	16. K Kt to K B 4th	K P takes Q P
4. P to Q B 4th (a)	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	17. Q B P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd (c)
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	18. K to R sq	Q takes K P
6. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	19. Q R to K sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	20. K B takes K Kt	K B takes Kt
8. Q to Q B 2nd	P takes K P	21. K B takes K R	K to R sq
9. Q Kt takes P (b)	K Kt to K B 4th	22. Q R takes Kt	Q B to K Kt 5th
10. P to K R 3rd	K B to K 2nd	23. Q R to K 7th (e)	Q to Q 5th
11. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	24. B to K Kt 8th—	
12. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th		

And Black succumbs.

(a) P to K 5th is a much better move at this point.
(b) From the power and favourable disposition of the pieces he has in action, White is now enabled to prosecute his attack with great advantage.
(c) Threatening to take the Kt for nothing.
(d) Bold, but sound and well conceived.
(e) Leaving Black no possibility of extricating himself.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Brilliant little Skirmish between Mr. CAPRAZ and another AMATEUR.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q B to Q R 3rd (b)	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. K to K sq	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	11. K B takes Kt	P takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	12. B takes Kt	Q takes B
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	13. Kt to K Kt 6th	Q to K B 3rd
6. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Q P	14. Kt takes R (c)	B takes Q P
7. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	15. R to K 8th (d)	Q Ks K B P (ch)
8. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	16. K to R sq	Q B to K R 6th (e)

And White surrenders.

(a) This defence is rarely adopted against a powerful adversary, though it has never yet been proved, by analysis, to be less tenable than some others which are often played.
(b) A fine, but somewhat perilous, attack was now obtainable for White, by his taking the K B P with his Kt.
(c) He loses the advantage by this capture. Instead of taking the Rook, he should have checked with the Kt, and then have taken the Q Pawn. In that case we should have preferred his position to White's.
(d) Q to Q 2nd would have saved the game; nay, without very great vigilance on Black's side, might even have won it.
(e) Well played.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Emperor and Empress, after leaving Biarritz, intend to take up their residence for some days in the Château de Pau, so celebrated as the residence of Henry IV. M. Bineau, the Minister of Finance, and some of the officers of the Imperial household, have been at Pau to make the necessary preparations.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Ischl, but his journey is unconnected with political events.

The German journals announce the death of the Princess de Vasa, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, and mother of the Princess Carolina, wife of Prince Albert of Saxony.

Santa Anna has sent the Grand Cross of Guadalupe to Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon, and the King of Prussia.

The King of Prussia arrived at the chateau of Nymphenburg on the 27th ult. The King of Wurtemberg was to meet him at Munich on the following day; and the King of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Baden were expected to join them a few days later.

Bevois-mount estate, near Southampton, the seat at one time of the great Earl of Peterborough, has been purchased of Mr. Betts, the railroad contractor, by Sampson Payne, Esq., a retired Southampton tradesman, for £24,000.

An action was lately brought by Captain Fitzroy, Aide-de-Camp, and son of the Governor of Australia, against the editor of the *People's Advocate* of Sydney, who charged him with cheating at cards. The court awarded him £25 damages, which amount was raised by public subscription in Sydney.

The sentence of death passed upon Miguel Yzquierdo, a Spaniard, at the Hertford Assizes, for the murder of a youth, by beating him on the head with a stick, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Overland Indian passengers are now conveyed the whole distance from Alexandria to the Nile, 66 miles, by railway. In another year, it is expected, the railway will be completed to Cairo.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto proceeded to Coburg from Berlin on the 28th ult., attended by their suite.

Lord Panmure was, last week, installed into the office of Provincial Grand Master, to which he was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the demise of his Lordship's father.

The members of the Royal Academy have elected S. A. Hart, R.A., to the office of Professor of Painting in that institution, rendered vacant by the resignation of the former Professor, C. R. Leslie, R.A.

Letters from Bernese state that Spohr has just completed a new oratorio, entitled "Die Letzte Dinge." It has been performed with great success in the cathedral of that city.

The Rev. Dr. Hannah, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, late fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Wardenship of Trinity College, Gleamond, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's.

The taste for railway travelling is evidently on the increase in France. Last Saturday morning a pleasure-train started from Paris for Dunkirk conveying at least 700 persons, at the very moderate charge of nine francs there and back.

The amount of gold conveyed to Melbourne and Geelong weekly by the Government armed escorts, without any reference to that brought in by private individuals, keeps with regularity to about 40,000 ounces.

The great demand in every portion of the globe for coal, both anthracite and soft, for steam purposes, has given a wonderful impetus to the coal districts of South Wales. Every collier is in full employ, and more labour is required.

At the present moment the stocks of wheat at the port of Hull are said to amount to 80,000 quarters.

An order has been given for the suppression of machinery in certain factories in Barcelona, because they throw too much manual labour out of employment.

At the beginning of last month, the deaths from cholera, in Chicago, averaged 100 per day. The immigrants suffered most.

Yellow amber becomes every year more abundant on the Prussian coasts of the Baltic, and the collection and sale of it now form an important branch of commerce.

The parks or grounds formed within the metropolitan district since 1830 are—Primrose-hill, containing 60 acres, at a cost of £23,445; Kennington-common, 18 acres, costing £3551 up to March, 1851; Victoria-park, containing 265 acres, at an expense of £129,718; and Battersea-park, which has cost £222,079.

The Hon. A. D. Smith, Trustee of the Supreme Court, Wisconsin, has given a decision which declares the Fugitive Slave-law to be unconstitutional and void.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against the pointsman whose neglect caused the death of the driver and fireman who were killed in the collision on the London and North-Western Railway, last week.

The *Alta California* states that a coal dépôt will be established at Simoda, in the island of Japan, for the convenience of steamers running from California to China. The Japanese promise to supply whatever quantity of coal may be required.

The Trade and Navigation Returns, published this week, show that war has not lessened our exports. For the first six months of 1854 our exports have amounted to £49,173,000 in value. Last year, during the same period, they amounted only to £41,866,000.

It is said that one of the measures of next session will be a proposal for the establishment of a penal settlement at Lord Howe's Island, for the purpose of receiving transported offenders from the Australian colonies.

The National Scotch church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, is now closed for public worship for the next month for the purpose of enlargement.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), which the inhabitants of Upsala have had erected in the park of Caroline, took place the other day.

A collision took place on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, about a mile and a half from Liverpool, on Monday evening, by which a number of the passengers were seriously injured.

A telegraphic despatch received at Genoa, on the 25th, announces that the submarine cable has been successfully brought to Capo Corso. The paying out of the whole length of the cable took thirty-four hours; the greatest depth to which it sank was 796 metres.

The total number of deaths in the island of Barbadoes, to the 10th of July, was estimated at fully 15,000, or one-ninth of the whole population.

Baherood Dowlah, a wealthy Brahmin, contemplates the formation of a railway company, to make a line between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

The Court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has gone into mourning for fourteen days, for the infant son of Duke George, who survived its birth at St. Petersburg only three hours.

The West India mail steamer, *Tamar*, which arrived in the Thames the other day, had 1,750,000 dollars on board.

Taking advantage of the late advance of 20s. per ton in the price of iron, the workmen in Staffordshire have made a demand for an advance of 6d. per day, which the masters refuse to give.

Sixty-three Roman Catholics have publicly renounced the creed of that Church in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, since April 27.

Mrs. Cavendish, the wife of the pretended Duke of Devonshire, who was acquitted the other day at Paris on a charge of swindling, has been convicted by the Court of A. Peel, and is sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and a fine of fifty francs.

The *Tamar* brings intelligence that an English vessel had been boarded and plundered not far from Porto Rico by an armed vessel, showing no national colours. The *Devastation* and a French man-of-war were on the look out for her.

At the polygon of Lorient, a cannon burst last week, and killed nine artillerymen on the spot; eleven others were wounded.

An encaustic tile floor was discovered at the iron warehouse of Mr. Page, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, last week. The relic was found by some men who were making an excavation for a drain, about three feet below the present surface of the ground. The tiles are in a perfect state of preservation.

The French Government is taking measures to encourage the production of cotton in its colonies in America as well as in Algeria.

A Court mourning of two months has been ordered in Spain, in consequence of the death of the Infante D. Fernando, youngest brother of the King Consort.

The waters of the Vistula, in Poland, have been so swollen by the continual rains, that they rose in some places more than twelve feet above the ordinary level. In Cracow the inundations covered parts of the railway line, and interrupted traffic on the 21st ult.

Considerable damage has been done on several of the French railroads by the thunder-storm and heavy rains last week. Extensive slips have taken place on the Paris and Lyons line, leaving, in some instances gaps of 200 yards in extent.

Some small nuggets of gold have been found on the frontier near Graham's Town; but nothing positive is known yet as to there being large deposits of gold. Government has offered £1000 reward for further discoveries.

FUTVOYE'S £4 4s. GOLD WATCHES.
Fourteen jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted. Silver Watches, £2 10s. Gold Chains, of their own manufacture, sold at one penny; and the fashion only charged. Every description of Jewellery taken in exchange, or purchased for cash.—154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER
WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 330, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, embracing every variety of these superior Time-pieces, imported directly from our old-established factory; all brass works, and warranted to keep for years. They are sold one-third less than the usual price. Day Clocks from 10s. to 18s.; eight-day, 30s. to 35s.; also, every variety of American Glocks, by LEFAVOUR and CO. (formerly Rogers and Co.), 516, New Oxford-street.

C. F. HANCOCK, JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has RE-OPENED his premises, 39, BRUTON-STREET (which have been extensively enlarged to meet the demands of his increasing business), with an entirely New and Splendid Stock of Jewellery, Silverware, and Plate. And he takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for the kind patronage, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.—39, Bruton-street, Bond-street. N.B.—A large Stock of Second-hand Plate.

F. DENT, 61, Strand, and 33 and 34, Royal Exchange, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER, by appointment, to the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, successor to the late E. J. Dent, in all his patent rights and business at the above shops, and the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset House, and other Clocks, Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks; Duplicates of Patent Silver Clocks named on board her Majesty's yacht—Ladies' Gold Watches, Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's, Ten Guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, £4 10s.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.
DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen residing in town, or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, studs, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful selection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dowdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 120, Oxford-street, and 234, High Holborn (from 75, Strand and Coventry-street); established upwards of half a century. Elegant Gold and Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, £10s.; Gold Lever and Duplex Watches, highly finished, from Twelve Guineas to Thirty-five Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, richly-engraved cases and dials, £2 5s.; Silver Lever Watches, from £3 15s. to Ten Guineas. Fine Gold Chains, commencing at £1 0s. each. Messrs. Hawley respectfully inform the nobility and the public that they are the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London. Gold, plate, watches, and diamonds, purchased or taken in exchange. Chronometers, clocks, and watches, cleaned, rated, and adjusted by scientific workmen.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14
CORNHILL, London.—The best WROUGHT SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Middle Pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce.—
FIDDLE PATTERN.
oz. s. d. 1/2 s. d.
12 Table Spoons 30 at 7 4 11 0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 4 6 8
12 Table Forks 30 7 4 11 0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 4 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons 12 7 4 3 13
1 Soup Ladle 10 7 4 3 13
4 Sauce ditto 10 7 4 3 13
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong) 1 0 0
1 Fish Slice 1 0 0
12 Tea Spoons 10 7 4 3 13
1 Pair Sugar Tongs 9 15 0 11 0
QUEEN'S PATTERN.
oz. s. d. 1/2 s. d.
12 Table Spoons 40 at 7 6 15 0
12 Dessert ditto 25 7 6 9 7
12 Table Forks 40 7 6 15 0
12 Dessert ditto 25 7 6 9 7
2 Gravy Spoons 12 7 6 10 10
1 Soup Ladle 12 7 6 10 10
4 Sauce ditto 12 7 6 10 10
4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt) 2 2 0
1 Fish Slice 2 2 0
12 Tea Spoons 12 7 6 10 10
1 Pair Sugar Tongs 9 15 0 11 0
A Pamphlet, illustrated by wood engravings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of the British dominions.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silver-smiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.
17 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was introduced by SARL and SONS to the public, and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having an every-day and popular use, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver, and which was to be sold at a moderate price. This manufacture has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver. A new and enlarged Pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactory.—Sarl and Sons, 17 and 18, Cornhill. Caution.—The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons. No other parties are authorised to sell it.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT for valuable and extraordinary improvements in the most powerful and brilliant TELESCOPES, CAMP, PERFECTIVE, RACE-COURSE, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., to show the distances of objects viewed through them—of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others. Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly; observe—opposite the York Palace. These Telescopes possess such extraordinary powers that some—24 inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double Star; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance 3 1/2 miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waist-coat pocket, and are of larger, and all sizes, with increasing power accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851, valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket glass—the size of a wafer, by which a person can be seen and known a mile and a half distant. They answer every purpose—on the race-course, at the opera-house, country scenery; and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting—to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists; for a race-course, camp, and perspective glasses, with wonderful power; an object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Newly-invented spectacles; immediately they are placed before extremely imperfect vision every object becomes clear and distinct; the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS, NEW DISCOVERY.—THE ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, it is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly, and to be heard by others; it affords a most pleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears; it affords the assistance that could possibly be desired.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Observe, Opposite the York Hotel.

S. MORDAN and CO'S MANUFACTURES. 22, City-road, London.
CAUTION.—PATENT EYER-POINTED PENCILS.—S. MORDAN and CO. are daily receiving complaints of the various imitations of their truly useful invention, which has now been before the public above thirty years. S. M. and Co. caution all purchasers to see that the Patentee's name be stamped legibly on the case. A quantity of counterfeiters are constantly pressed on the public, as they yield a greater profit to the alienator than the Cumberland Lead, purified by Mr. Brockedon's Patent Process. S. MORDAN and CO. have no hesitation in asserting that such excellent pencils in the world are to be obtained from the Black Lead in the Borsdale Mines. In consequence of the Cumberland Company having disposed of the whole of their stock of Cumberland Lead to the patentee, S. MORDAN and CO. are enabled to offer their Cedar Pencils made from the only pure lead extant, with confidence that their superiority will be readily appreciated by the public. The highest encomiums have been pronounced upon these Pencils by painters, engravers, architects, engineers, and draughtsmen of the greatest eminence in their several professions, and whose testimonials have been published in detail. The following names are selected:—
Charles Barry, Esq., R.A.
C. L. Eastlake, Esq., F.R.S.
J. L. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S.
Clarkson Standfield, Esq., R.A.
E. Westmacott, Jun., Esq., F.R.S.
S. Proust, Esq., F.S.A.
Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.
Each Pencil is stamped "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead. S. MORDAN and Co., London."
S. MORDAN and CO'S PATENT COMBINATION LITHOGRAPHIC and COPYING PRESS.
By the aid of the most simple mechanical arrangements, the Patentee has succeeded in producing a most efficient and portable Printing and Copying Machine, equally well adapted for the Counting-house, Office, or Library. With this Press every person may readily become independent of his Printer.
This combined machine is produced at a less cost than the cheapest Lithographic Press in the market; and, in addition to its capability of doing the work of a Lithographic Press, it is an excellent and perfect Copying Press, so that it may be said that this latter qualification is obtained by the purchaser gratis.
To be obtained from the leading Stationers in the Kingdom.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND.—CREWS'
RINSING LIQUID, used in all laundries, effectually restores and dyes colours which have been destroyed by washing. Twenty drops of the liquid are sufficient for one gallon of rinsing-water. Sold in bottles, at 6d. and 9d. each, by all chemists and oilmen in the United Kingdom. Manufactory, Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have added two spacious Saloons to their Premises; and trust that the inconvenience, which has arisen from overcrowding will, for the future, be obviated.
And at the Crystal Palace.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY are now showing SPECIMENS of their MUSLINS and BAREGES, in the Nave of the Palace. Experienced Assistants are present to dispose of the specimens, and take orders.
19, Oxford-street.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have an excellent variety of Mourning Musins and Bareges, 3s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns sent free.—19, Oxford-street, near Soho Bazaar.
And in the Nave at the Crystal Palace.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have this day reduced the price of the whole of their Stock to such an extent as to ensure their entire clearance in a few days, in order that they may have none but new goods next season.
And at the Crystal Palace.

THE ARGYLL GENERAL MOURNING
WAREHOUSE.
245 and 246, REGENT STREET.
D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors.
Every requisite for Mourning, COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLIMENTARY, at a Moderate Price. Notice.
D. NICHOLSON and CO.

THE BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Superior Black Silks, 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., and 2s. 11d. per yard; or £1 8s. 6d., £1 10s., £1 12s., £1 13s., £1 15s. the dress.
Superb French Glacé, wide width, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per yard; or £1 15s., £2 5s., £2 15s. the dress.
Rich Grosgrain and Widows' Silks, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard; or £1 15s. and Two Guineas the dress (postage free).
Patterns sent free. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 163, Oxford-street, London.

THE MOURNING ATTIRE at PETER ROBINSON'S.
For First Mourning:
Superior Skirts, with tucks of best Patent Crapes, £1 10s. and Two Guineas.
Beautiful Silk Mantles trimmed with Patent Crapes, One Guinea and £1 10s.
Patent Crape Bonnets, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.
Widows' Bonnet and Veil, Best Patent Crapes, 15s. 6d.
Widows' Best Caps, 3s. 6d.
Superior Parapets, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10d., and 2s. per yard.
Beautiful Barege Flounced Skirts, 10s. 6d. per yard.
Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 163, Oxford-street, London.

SEWELL and CO'S ANNUAL REDUC-
TION. Ladies will find great advantage from visiting COMPTON HOUSE this season. The prices of the goods have been much reduced.
Splendid Floured Silks, reduced to 3j guineas.
Elegant Paris Floured Muslins, 2s.
Bargain Robes, Tartanets, and Fete Dresses, reduced to half-price.
Parasols. A large Lot of Paris Ribbons, 6d. and 8d. per yard.
And a large quantity of the choicest Lace Goods and Gloves.
Sewell and Co. recommend their Boating Dress to ladies who are making aquatic excursions this autumn.
Compton House, 44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street, 45, 47, Friar-street, Soho.

KING and CO. beg to announce that their
NEW AUTUMN STOCK is now ready for inspection, and that they will forward Patterns of silks, &c., post free, to any part of the world.
Glacé Striped and Checked Silks, £1 1s. 6d. and £1 5s. 6d. the full dress.
Bayered Rayé and Ecossais Point de Soie, £1 7s. 6d. and £1 10s. the full dress.
The remaining Summer Stock of French Muslins reduced from 16s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. the full dress.
French Bareges reduced from 21s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the full dress.
Address to King and Co., 242, Regent-street, London.

MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL'S, the
BEE-HIVE, Nos. 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London.
Upwards of 12,000 yards of NEW SILKS (various), reduced to 13s. 6d., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. the full dress.
Very elegant and useful dits, in great variety, equally cheap.
Printed Mullins, plain and printed Bareges, Tartanets, &c., &c., marked down to nearly one-half price.
Rich black Silks, Satinets, Satins, watered and broadened dits, Grosgrains, Tricorans, Recluttes, &c., &c., or the most permanent dyes and manufactures, will be sold much under regular prices.
* * * Patterns forwarded to customers free.
Address, Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL, The BEE-HIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.—
By Appointment, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
The Proprietors of this Establishment desire most respectfully to submit that, from their having been so many years engaged in the exclusive SALE OF MOURNING ATTIRE, and from the immense business transacted in their warehouse, and from the numerous commands they are daily enabled to attend to in various parts of the country, they are enabled to sell their goods on most advantageous terms.
Messrs. JAY have ever deemed it unnecessary to quote prices, from a conviction that it only tends to mislead the purchaser; but they beg to offer the strongest assurance that whatever may be purchased at their Establishment will possess the value that is paid for it; and that, in addition to their

COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING, they have every variety of quality and price, and suited to any grade or condition of the community.
Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; also, Mourning for the Army and Navy.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Stiff Stays destroy
natural grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. MAK-TIN'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or lacing, of the same time furnishing a sufficient support, and imparting to the figure that natural elegance, which is quite impossible under the pressure which is the great aim, as mischief is the certain end, of all kinds of stays. The time is now passing, thus disposed of, that it is obtained by a simple fastening in front. Can be sent by post. To be obtained only of the Inventors and Manufacturers, E. and E. H. Martin, 504, New Oxford-street.—A Prospectus, &c., on receipt of a stamp.

A SINGLE STAY
Carriage Free To any part of the Country, On receipt of a Post-office Order. Waist measure only required. Drawings sent on receipt of a postage stamp.
The Paris Wove Stay (white or grey) .. 10s. 6d. per pair.
The Elastic Bodice .. 10s. 6d.
C. and H. ELASTIC BODICE, with simple fastening in front, is strongly recommended by the Faculty.
Families waited upon by experienced persons, within ten miles of London, free of expense.
CARTER and HOUSTON, Stay Manufacturers and Importers, 90, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and at South Gallery, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Established 1812.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY of the
SEASON.—THE CASPIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance—it is packed in a case 14 inches deep, thus disposing of the bulky bonnet-box; it is plain or trimmed to the highest fashion; prices moderate.—To be seen only at J. and E. SMITH'S elegant Show-rooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-Room, and Li-
brary CURTAINS and PORTIERES.—JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully inform the nobility and gentry that they are in direct communication with the most eminent manufacturers of France and Germany, and hold the largest and most magnificent STOCK in Europe of rich SILK DAMASKS, broads, velvets, tapestries, and other fabrics, which they offer at more advantageous prices than can be purchased for on the Continent, taking into account duty and charges of importation. They have also a most extensive stock of all the newest and best fabrics of British manufacture, together with a choice selection of Swiss and Scotch lace, and mullin curtains, of new and elegant designs—35s., 37s., and 38s. Oxford-street.

BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY,
and COMFORT.—THE GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads—Arabian, Four-post, French, and other styles; in birch, mahogany, &c.; patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principles. Cribbs, cots, &c.; Bed-room Furniture of every description. J. and S. STEER, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING
Wear in all the New Designs and Colours, 20s. and 25s. the Half-Dozen. Improved shape 31s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps. ROGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 55, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS (IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d.
the Half-Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, and post free. ROGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 55, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured
Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 200 different styles for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, including Stripes, Spots, Stripes, &c., sent post free on receipt of six stamps. Price 27s. the Half-Dozen; washed and ready for use, 29s. List of Prices and mode of self-measurement sent post-free.—Richard Ford, 3s. Foultry.

PARIAN and JASPER SHIRT STUDS.
A series of beautiful new designs just produced, forming the neatest and most admired studs of any now in use. Sent free to any address on receipt of 2s. in penny stamps, direct from the Manufacturer, Mr. HENRY TIMMIS, Burslem, Staffordshire.

WANTED, left-off CLOTHES, REGI-
MENTALS, &c., for Australia.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, of 319, Strand (opposite Somerset-house), give 130 cent above all other dealers for every kind of Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Clothes, &c., &c. Letters immediately attended to; or parcels being sent, the utmost value limited.—Established 46 Years.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very Reduced Prices.—As these Weather Garments are coming into general use (the high price hitherto charged having been the obstacle), S. W. SILVER and CO. have become Manufacturers on a large scale. Thus they are enabled to offer, at a great saving of cost to the Purchaser, thoroughly waterproof travelling, reversible, and summer wet weather Coats, walking and driving Capes and Leggings. Storm Suits, a great protection in travelling by sea and land; buoyoning Blankets, for soldiers or settlers, to resist ground-damp in open-air exposure; and all are impervious to rain in any climate. Purchasers of twelve or more articles are allowed a discount. Manufactory, North Woolwich, opposite her Majesty's Dockyard. Warehouses at 66 and 67, Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate-street (the principal Depot), London, and Liver-pool.—S. W. Silver and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

SAVE your WAR TAXES by purchasing your CLOTHING at SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.—The merits of their system of business are so well known as to ensure a guarantee of the greatest economy, with every wish a gentleman can require from an establishment that he patronises, their sole aim being to supply superior gentlemen's Dress at the lowest possible prices. The Bespoke Department is conducted on S. B.'s original system, charging for the cloth separately from the making and trimming; thus insuring their patrons of the most complete economy, and have for their money. The known skill and good taste with which every article is executed is a guarantee that satisfaction is certain.
READY-MADE CLOTHES EQUAL TO BESPOKE—An advantage not to be obtained at any other Establishment.
Dress Coats .. 21s. to 42s. Trowsers .. 10s. 6d. to 21s.
Frock Dits .. 25s. to 42s. Alpaca Vests .. 5s. 6d. to 10s.
Melton Jackets .. 21s. Fancy .. 10s. 6d. to 21s.
Oxonian Coats .. 16s. to 24s. Humber Suits .. 21s. to 28s.
Alpaca Coats .. 8s. The new circular .. 13s. 6d.
Lustre .. 14s. Coat, with belt .. 13s. 6d.
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